

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Control by Government Not Helping Agriculture

Missing Grain Dealer Wanted

A. A. A. Invalid

Brokers Barred From Trading

Future Administration Reports on Wheat Collapse

All Grains Pouring in Over Tariff Wall Markets and Recovery

Hearing on the Rate Advance

Would Develop Foreign Outlet for Crops

Illinois Grain Dealers Organize a Local

Lee D. Irving Dies

Dust Explosion Hazards

Losing Business to Truckers and Portable Grinders

Iowa Truck Competition for Corn

Grain Exchange Code Authority Meeting

Relative Value of Wheat in Currency

Side Track Rentals

Grain Contract and Running Account

Government Agents in the Seed Business

Lespedeza Revolutionizing the Field Seed Trade

Soybean Products in Good Demand

Ground Barley vs. Shelled Corn

Manufacturers Relations with Control Officials



Roof of Cargill Elevator Co.'s 10,000,000 Bus. Grain Storehouse at Omaha After Dust Exploded
[See account of Explosion, page 403]

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

AMARILLO, TEXAS

Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Borus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-mdsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
Martin-Lane Grain Co., wholesale grain.*
Stone, Lester, grain merchant.*

BALTIMORE, MD.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Corn Exchange Members

American Elvtr. & Grain Co., recrs., shprs., consmts.*
Cargill Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Lewis Grain Corporation, consignments.*
McKillop, Inc., J. G., consignments.*
Provoost, S. E., grain and feed broker.
Southwell Grain Corp., consignments.*
Wood Grain Corp., consignments, brokerage.

BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Member Chicago Board of Trade

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Schoff & Baxter, cash grain, soy beans, futures.*

CAIRO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.*

CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA

North Iowa Grain Co., country run grain.*
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.*
Wilder Grain Co., grain merchants.*

CHICAGO, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.*
Bennett & Co., Jas. E., grain, provisions, stocks.*
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Brennan & Co., John E., grain comm. merchants.*
Carhart-Cole-Harwood Co., grain commission.
Olevaland Grain Co., The, receivers and shippers.*
Feehery & Co., E. J., consignments, grain to arr.*
Harris, Burrows & Hicks, grain & prov. futures.*
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*
Lamson Bros. & Co., grain, stocks, provisions.*
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Quaker Oats Co., grain merchants.*
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Board of Trade Members

Early & Daniel Co., receivers and shippers.*

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, mill'd, oil and c.s. meal*

DALLAS, TEXAS.

Crouch Grain Co., J. C., buyers wheat, corn, oats.*

DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Evans Elevator Co., grain, Chicago B. of T. Members.*
Hight Elevator Co., grain merchants.*

*Members Grain & Feed Dealers National Assn.

ENID, OKLA.

Board of Trade Members

Enid Terminal Elev. Co., pub. storage, gr. mchts.*
Feuquay Grain Co., optrs. country elvtrs., gr. mdsgr.*
Johnston, W. B., wheat, coarse grains, field seeds.*
Salina Terminal Elvtr., optrs. Southwest Term. Elvtr.*
Union Equity Co-operative Exchange, L. D. 66 & 67.

FORT DODGE, IOWA.

Bulpitt Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Christensen Grain Co., grain merchants.*
Davis Bros. & Potter, grain shippers.*

FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

Grain and Cotton Exchange Members

Bennett & Co., James E., grain, stocks, provisions.
Brackett Grain Co., brokerage, consignments.*
Carter Grain Co., C. M., brokerage and consignments.*
Ft. Worth Elvtr. & Whsg. Co., consignments, stge.
Lone Star Elevators, public storage-merchandising.
Rogers Co., E. M., brokerage & consignments.*
Smith-Ingraham Grain Co., domestic-export grain.
Transit Gr. & Comm. Co., consignments-brokerage.*
Worth Gr. & Comm. Co. (Sam Strader & Harry Johnson)*

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Shaw, Thomas F., grain exporter.*

GREENVILLE, OHIO

Hall Grain Co., The, wholesale grain.*

HUTCHINSON, KAN.

Midwest Grain Co., The, gr. mchts., Terminal elevator.
Owens Grain Co., mill & elevator buying.
Security Elevator Co., terminal & country elevators.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Board of Trade Members

Cleveland Grain Co., grain commission.*

IOLA, KANSAS.

Cox, Roy W., grain, hay, mill feed.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Board of Trade Members

Christopher & Co., B. C., consignment-futures.*
Continental Elevator Co., grain merchants.*
Davis-Noland-Merrill Grain Co., grain mchts.*
Ernst-Davis Commission Co., consignments.
Kansas Elevator Co., mlg. wheat specialists.*
Meservey-O'Sullivan Grain Co., gr. mchts. congnts.*
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.*
Norris Grain Co., wheat, oats, barley, corn.*
Scular-Bishop Grain Co., consignments.*
Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co., gr. mchts.*
Vanderslice-Lynds Co., grain merchants, consignments.*
Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., consignments.*

LANSING, MICH.

Lansing Grain Co., Rosen Rye, soft wheat, etc.*
Michigan Elevator Exchange, Mich. grain & beans.*

LOUISVILLE, KY.

Board of Trade Members

Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.*

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Merchants Exchange Members

Buxton, E. E., broker and commission merchant.*

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Grain & Stock Exchange

Donahue-Stratton Co., grain merchants.*

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Chamber of Commerce Members

Cargill Elevator Co., milling wheat.*
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., grain, millfeed.
Hallet & Carey Co., grain merchants.
Hiawatha Grain Co., screenings.*
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*
McGuire Company, Arthur, shprs. b'wheat, m/wht.*
Scroggins Grain Co., grain merchants.*

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Produce Exchange Members

Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Winters Grain Co., country mlg. wheat-coarse gr.

OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Bell-Trimble Co., recvrs. and shippers.*
Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.*
Udike Grain Corp., receivers & shippers.*

PAXTON, ILL.

Watson Grain Co., corn & oats brokers.*

PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members

Bowen Grain Co., H. D., grain commission.
Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.*
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.*
Luke Grain Co., grain commission.*
Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.*
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.*

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members

Markley, P. R., grain broker.*

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange

Rogers & Co., Geo. E., receivers, shippers.*

PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyers, all markets.

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.*
Kellogg Co., John, grain merchants.*

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members

Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.*
Morton & Co., grain commission.*
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.*

SALINA, KANS.

Robinson Elev. Co., The, shippers & sellers.*
Smoot Grain Co., oper. Salina Terminal Elevator.*

SIDNEY, OHIO.

Wells Co., The J. E., wholesale grain.*

SIoux CITY, IOWA.

Grain Exchange Members

Flanley Grain Co., also office at Omaha, Neb.*
Terminal Grain Corp., grain merchants.*

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Southworth & Co., E. L., consignments, futures.

WELLINGTON, KANS.

Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., optrs. Wellington Term. Elvtr.*

WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members

Adair-Morton Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, barley.
Craig Grain Co., wheat specialists, consignments.
Harold-Wallis Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.
Smith-McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, grains, feeds.
Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed, 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year. 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 21, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXIII, No. 10. November 28, 1934.

Corn Exchange
Members

BUFFALO

Corn Exchange
Members

J. G. McKILLEN, INC.
RECEIVERS

Consignments a Specialty
BUFFALO NEW YORK

SOUTHWELL GRAIN CORP.
CONSIGNMENTS BUFFALO, N. Y. BROKERAGE

American Elevator & Grain Company, Inc.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Our System of Terminal Elevators, enables us to give prompt service and reliable quality on coarse grains, durums and protein milling wheats.

YOUR NAME

where every progressive grain dealer will see it, will convince them you are equipped to serve them.

That is in the

Grain & Feed Journals
OF CHICAGO

Lewis Grain Corp.

A good firm to consign to
Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
BUFFALO NEW YORK

Wood Grain Corp.

CONSIGNMENTS — BROKERAGE
BUFFALO, N. Y.

Board of Trade
Members

KANSAS CITY

Board of Trade
Members

SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

DAVIS-NOLAND-MERRILL GRAIN CO.

Board of Trade
Kansas City, Mo.

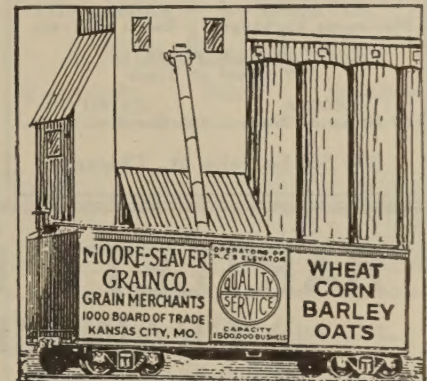
Operating

SANTA FE ELEVATOR "A"
10,200,000 BUSHEL

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.



WHEAT
and
OATS

NORRIS GRAIN CO.

Operators—Norris Elevator—K. C., Mo.

CORN
and
BARLEY

When writing advertisers mention Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. By so doing you help both yourself and the publication.

CONTINENTAL ELEVATOR Co.

KANSAS CITY
OPERATING

Continental Elevator
CAPACITY 2,500,000 BU.

To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR

Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or "For Sale" columns of the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago. It will bring you quick returns.

A Service of 55 Years Handling Consignments and Futures

B. C. CHRISTOPHER & COMPANY

200-206 Board of Trade, KANSAS CITY, MO.

BRANCH OFFICES—Wichita, Hutchinson, Salina, Independence, Pittsburg, Emporia, Great Bend, Colby, Dodge City, Topeka, Atchison, Kansas, St. Joseph, Springfield, Sedalia, Joplin, Mo.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members**LAMSON BROS. & CO.**

2200 Board of Trade

Established 1874

Chicago, Ill.

*"60 years of continuous service in the grain trade."*GRAIN - STOCKS
BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
PROVISIONS**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN, SEEDS AND PROVISIONS

1142-44 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

James E. BennettGRAIN
PROV'NS
SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS
BONDS
RUBBER

MEMBERS

CHICAGO BOARD OF TRADE
AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

—PRIVATE WIRES—

*Ask for Bids*WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS

CONSIGNMENTS

and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS KANSAS CITY
Merchants Exchange Board of TradeINDIANAPOLIS
717 Board of TradePEORIA CAIRO
11 Board of Trade 403 Board of Trade

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation

332 SOUTH LA SALLE STREET

Cash
and Futures

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Private
Wires**JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO.**

COMMISSION MERCHANTS

GRAIN and SEEDS
CHICAGO**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

111 W. Jackson St. CHICAGO

**Harris, Burrows
& Hicks**Siebel C. Harris
Mgr. Grain Department*We Specialize in*
Hedging and
Spreading Operations

Members Principal Exchanges

135 So. La Salle St.
Chicago

Minneapolis

St. Paul

BARTLETT FRAZIER CO.
GRAIN MERCHANTS

Receivers—Buyers—Shippers—Exporters

111 W. JACKSON ST., CHICAGO

**To BUY or SELL
RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or
"For Sale" columns of the GRAIN
& FEED JOURNALS, of Chicago.
It will bring you quick returns.**JOHN KELLOGG COMPANY**
GRAIN MERCHANTS

CHICAGO

Branch Offices

Minneapolis

St. Joseph, Mo.

New York

Operating Elevators at:

Chicago, Ill. Minneapolis, Minn.

Savanna, Ill. St. Joseph, Mo.

Schneider, Ind.

Depot Harbor, Ont.

Board of Trade
Members**CHICAGO**Board of Trade
Members*Ship Your Grain or Seeds and Send Your Orders to***J. H. DOLE & COMPANY****RECEIVERS and COMMISSION MERCHANTS****CHICAGO PEORIA ST. LOUIS****Clark's Car Load
Grain Tables**

Eighth edition, extended to show bushels in largest carloads, shows the following range of reductions of pounds to bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000	to 129,950 lbs.	to bushels of 32 lbs.
20,000	" 74,950	" " 34 "
20,000	" 118,950	" " 48 "
20,000	" 140,950	" " 56 "
20,000	" 140,950	" " 60 "

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black, 48 pages. Lined ledger paper reinforced, bound in keratol with marginal index. Weight, 8 oz.

Price \$2.50 at Chicago

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated**

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

THE QUAKER OATS COMPANY**BUYERS OF****Oats Corn Wheat Barley**Cedar Rapids,
Ia.Ft. Dodge,
Ia.Akron,
OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.**CHICAGO, ILLINOIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**MINNEAPOLIS**Chamber of Commerce
Members**CARGILL**

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Country Offices
Devils Lake, N. D.; Sioux Falls, S. D.;
Williston, N. D.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa;
Fairmont, Minn.; Hastings, Nebr.;
Marshall, Minn.; Lincoln, Nebr.

Terminal Offices
Duluth, Milwaukee, Green Bay, New York,
Omaha, Chicago, Toledo, Buffalo, Albany,
Boston, Winnipeg, Man.; Montreal, Que.

HALLET & CAREY CO.
Grain Merchants

Minneapolis Duluth Winnipeg

Board of Trade
Members**PEORIA**Board of Trade
Members

LUKE Grain Co., Inc.
Solicits Your Peoria Business
Consign Your Corn to Us
PEORIA, ILLINOIS

RECEIVERS GRAIN SHIPPERS
• W. W. **DEWEY & SONS** •
CONSIGN TO DEWEY
PEORIA

Turner - Hudnut Co.
Receivers GRAIN Shippers
42-47 Board of Trade

CIPHER CODES

We carry the following cipher codes in stock:
Universal Grain Code, board cover...\$1.00
Robinsons Cipher Code, leather..... 2.50
Dowling's Grain Code..... 3.00
Miller's Code (1917), cloth..... 2.00
Cross Telegraphic Cipher (9th edition) 3.50
Peerless Export Grain Code..... 85.00
A. B. C. Code, 5th Ed., with sup..... 20.00
Baltimore, Export Cable Code..... 15.00
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code..... 10.00
Riverside Flour, Improved (6th Ed.) 12.50
Calpack Code (1923)..... 10.00

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated**

332 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

**CONFIRMATION
BLANKS****Simple - Complete - Safe**

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5 1/2 x 8".

Order form No. 6 CB. Price 75 cts. plus postage. Three copies \$2.00

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated, 332 S. La Salle Street, Chicago

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS

THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.

RECEIVERS & SHIPPERS
CINCINNATI, OHIO
STORAGE CAPACITY 2,500,000 BUSHEL

Crowell Elevator Co.
OMAHA, NEBR.
Federal Bonded Warehouse
Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

Geo. E. Rogers & Co.
WABASH BUILDING PITTSBURGH, PA.
RECEIVERS—SHIPPERS
GRAIN—HAY—MILLFEED—FLOUR

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
Chas. England & Co., Inc.
GRAIN—HAY—SEEDS
Commission Merchants
308-310 Chamber of Commerce, Baltimore

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
COMPANY**
Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

Nanson Commission Co.
Grain—Hay—Seeds
202 Merchants Exchange Bldg.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

There is no better time to advertise than the present. Better start before your competitor. Write the JOURNAL today.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

**KEEP
YOUR GRAIN
STERILE and SWEET**

at less than 1/6th of a cent
per bushel
with

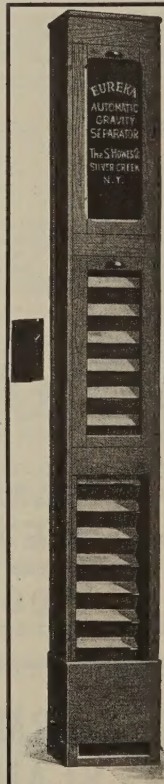
LARVACIDE
CHLORPICRIN
REGISTERED

Apply by the Drip-Method after the "sweat" is out and you can safely forget insect troubles during the storage period. No further turning necessary.

Write for fumigation data—in Manual form—free to Elevator Superintendents and Flour Mill Operators.

INNIS, SPEIDEN & CO.
INCORPORATED

117 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.
CHICAGO KANSAS CITY CLEVELAND
BOSTON PHILADELPHIA



EUREKA and INVINCIBLE NEEDLE SCREENS

These vibrating needle screen gravity separators take out undeveloped, thin, light and shriveled kernels from the full-size grains. Used for extracting pin oats, for separating oats from barley, for taking seeds from wheat, etc. The units are self-acting, and require no attention. Write for description and prices.

S. HOWES CO., Inc.
Silver Creek, N. Y.

Everytime you mention the Grain Dealers Journal to an advertiser, you encourage him to make good on his advertised claims.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

HORNER & WYATT

Engineers

Designers of Grain Elevators
and Feed Mills

Power Problems a Specialty

470 BOARD OF TRADE KANSAS CITY, MO.

ZELNY

Thermometer System

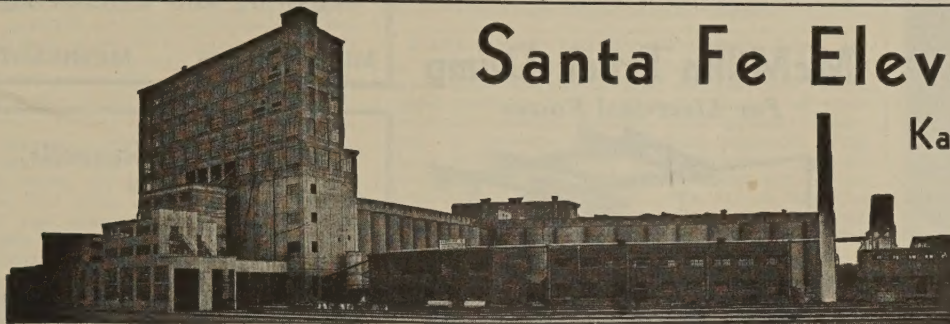
Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

Zeleny Thermometer Co.

542 S. DEARBORN ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.



Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

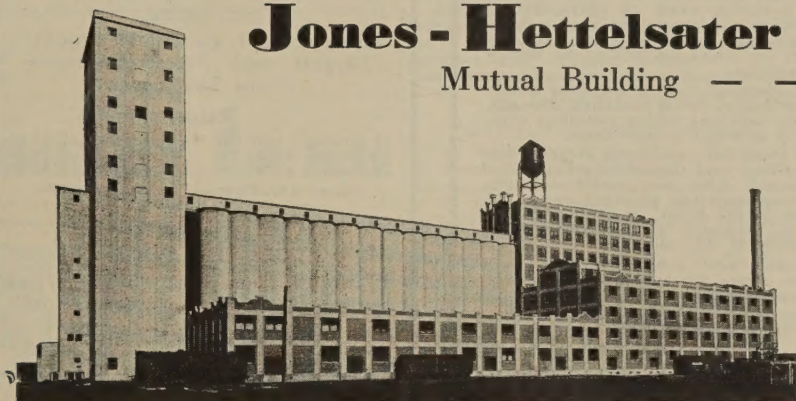
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

460 St. Helen St., Montreal

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.

12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England



Jones - Hettelsater Construction Co.

Mutual Building — — Kansas City, Mo.

Designers and Builders

Grain Elevators

Feed and Flour Mills

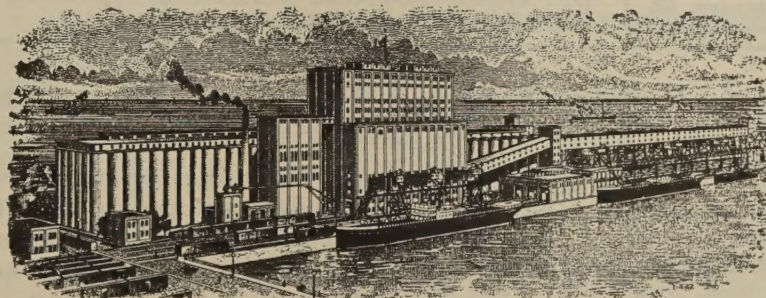
Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.
Springfield, Ill.

1,000,000 bus. Elevator

8 Story Flour Mill — 4 Story Cereal Mill
2 Story Warehouse

*designed and constructed by us under a
single contract.*

Capacity
5,000,000
Bushels



PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

FISHER BUILDING—343 S. DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

W. R. SINKS,
PRESIDENT
Phone Harrison 8884

H. G. ONSTAD
VICE-PRES.-GEN'L MGR.

*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

The Barnett & Record Company

DESIGNERS
Grain Elevators

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
Mill Buildings

BUILDERS
Industrial Plants

Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00
Sent postpaid on receipt
of price; or on trial to re-
sponsible parties. Has auto-
matic valve and fine sponge.

H. S. COVER
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



WE SPECIALIZE

in Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?

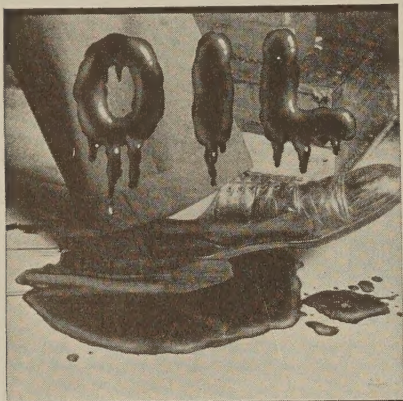
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

T.E. IBBERSON CO.

GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

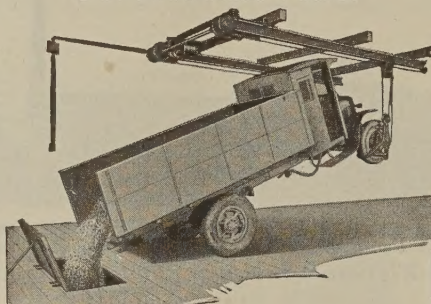
MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA



WIDE IT UP
BEFORE IT
THROWS YOU DOWN

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL

McMillin Truck Dump For Electrical Power



The all-steel overhead dump 3 H.P. Freight Elevator motor with gear reduction assembled in bell of motor. The motor as well as gears, drum, and shaft, are assembled in a welded steel frame. This strength assures ability to stand up under the severest services.

So designed that it requires small space, and is easily installed, the operation safe and under complete control by operator at all times.

The overhead track being swung from the ceiling, and the trolleys not being connected does not interfere with overhead spouting or other spouts or braces in the drive. It can be placed in the majority of driveways with but little if any changes.

Should you not have electrical power, write for information on our belt or hand operated dump.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

L. J. McMILLIN

525 Board of Trade Bldg.
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Leaking Car Report Blanks

bear a reproduction of a box car and a form showing all points at which a car might leak, thus facilitating reporting specific places where car showed leaks at destination. One of these blanks should be sent with papers for each car with the request that it be properly filled out and returned in case of any signs of leakage. Printed on Goldenrod bond, size 5½x8½ inches, and put up in pads of 50 blanks. Order Form 5. Weight, 3 ounces. Price, 30c a pad; four for \$1.00. Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated
332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

When in Minneapolis
Stay at

The NEW NICOLLET HOTEL

Opposite Tourist Bureau on
Washington Avenue
The Northwest's Finest Hotel.
600 rooms with bath or
connecting.

Every room an outside room.
Largest and Finest Ballroom
in the Northwest.

Rates:

59 Rooms at \$2.00	257 Rooms at \$3.50
68 Rooms at \$2.50	41 Rooms at \$4.00
84 Rooms at \$3.00	38 Rooms at \$5.00
Suites and Special Rooms at \$6.00 to \$9.00	

MAIN DINING ROOM COFFEE SHOP

3 Blocks from both Depots, Re-
tail Center and Wholesale Center.

W. B. CLARK, Mgr.

I have taken the Journals for a good many years and always found it interesting and helpful.—Allen A. Breed, Milwaukee, Wis.

Truck Loads to Bushels

Direct Reduction Grain Tables on cards reduce any weight from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10-pound breaks. Just the thing for truck loads.

Printed on both sides of six cards, size 10¼x12¼ inches with marginal index, weight 1 lb. Price at Chicago, \$1.25. Order 3275Ex.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

The Prices

prevailing for grain are so high it behooves every shipper to know the exact amount of grain he loads into each car, otherwise he may lose more than the cost of a **Richardson Scale** and not know where the loss occurred.

Buy a Richardson Shipping Scale now!

Richardson Scale Co.

Clifton

New Jersey

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

ILLINOIS—Our line of elevators and yards in N. Ill., all together or each unit separate. Holcomb-Dutton Lumber Co., Sycamore, Ill.

NORTH CENTRAL IOWA—Rural country elevator and residence for sale. Capacity 20,000 bu. Av. volume 175,000. In excellent condition. Also coal and feed houses. For information, 73W5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

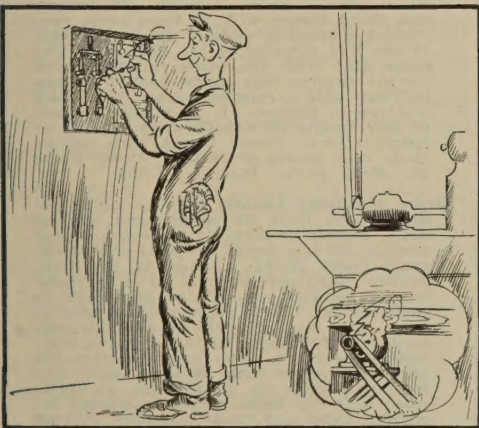
KANSAS—10,000 bushel grain elevator for sale at Vliets, Kans. In good condition and good equipment. Located on Central Branch of Mo. P. Ry. Sealed bids accepted to be opened January 10, 1935. Privilege reserved to reject any or all bids. Write or see M. A. Lofdahl, Secy., Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n., Vliets, Kans.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

FRANKLIN, KY.—A modern completely fitted concrete elevator, wholly fireproof and government bonded, having a capacity of 100,000 bushels for sale or lease. Elevator is located on mainline of L. & N. Railroad in Franklin, Ky., a city of more than 3,500 people in the heart of finest soft Red Winter wheat and corn section. The only bonded elevator between Louisville and Nashville. Now operated by attorneys. Write M. W. Bradermann, Franklin, Ky.

sez

LOONEY LUKE



"Why bother to dig up a new fuse when an old one blows out? Just hook up the contacts with any old wire—that'll do the trick. Maybe a motor will start smoking somewhere and the building will begin smoking, too." National Retailers' Mutual Insurance Co.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

WYOMING—35,000 bus. iron clad cribbed elevator for sale; modern; electric; 5,000 bus. bean elevator; warehouses; on U. P. R. R. only elevator at point; large territory; sacrifice. Write Burns Elevator, Burns, Wyo.

MICHIGAN—One 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Leonidas, Mich.; also one 12,000 bu. elevator, fully equipped, at Athens, Mich., for sale. Both handling grain, seeds, beans, flour, onions, potatoes and feeds of all kinds, in good farming community. Bargains if taken at once—will sell one or both. Write Wolfe Grain Company, Shipshewana, Indiana.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

SITUATION WANTED

WANTED POSITION as manager of a wire office, or a good country grain station; references furnished. E. A. Benedict, Oxford, Ind.

POSITION WANTED as manager of line or farmers elevator; had 18 yrs. exper. grain and sidelines; in Central Illinois. Write 73X5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

ELEVATORS WANTED

CENTRAL ILLINOIS elevator wanted on lease with option to buy. Write 73W9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MISCELLANEOUS

VISITORS TO STOCK SHOW stop at Chalet Grace, convenient and reasonable. 842 E. 40th St., Phone Oakland 4906, Chicago, Ill.

MILLS FOR SALE

MINNESOTA—Quick Sale Bargain—First class 60 bbl. flour and feed mill for sale in good location. This is a real buy, come and see, no agents. J. J. Johnson, Granite Falls, Minn.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest in the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

A REAL OPPORTUNITY, a chance for a business of your own. Practically new three story brick mill, equipped with flour mill, J. B. hammer mill, corn cracker, seed cleaner, all in first class condition. Owner will sacrifice on account of ill health. H. F. Hupman, Osborn, Ohio, R. R. No. 1.

POPCORN WANTED

POPCORN

We buy ear or shelled, new or old crop, any quantity, all varieties. Send samples. Prunty Seed & Grain Co., 14 S. 1st St., St. Louis, Missouri.

WE ARE POPCORN BUYERS

from one bag to carload. Submit samples and prices. Correspondence invited. Adamik Brothers, 2105 Armitage Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books

Two Railroad Claim Books for overcharge in freight or weight. Each book contains 100 original and 100 duplicate blanks with two-page index and four sheets of carbon; slightly soiled. Very special at \$1.25 and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

Memo of Agreement.—Grain contracts for contracting grain and seed from farmers; is extensively used by grain dealers to avoid taking chances with verbal contracts. Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are also on bond paper. Check bound, 50 sets to a book with two pieces of carbon paper. Order by name, special price 75 cents to close out.

Gold Bricks of Speculation, a study of speculation and its counterfeits and an expose of the methods of bucketshop and "Get-Rich-Quick" swindles. We have a few of these interesting books soiled from display, written by John Hill, Jr., of the Chicago Board of Trade, which we will send on receipt of \$1.00 each and postage to carry. Weight 4 lbs. Order "Gold Bricks of Speculation Special."

All prices are f. o. b. Chicago.
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated
332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....

MACHINES FOR SALE

HALF TON FEED Mixer, cheap for cash. 73U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

40-IN. BAR-NUN HAMMER Mill, 60-h.p. Good condit'n. 73U9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

30-INCH MONARCH Attrition Mill electricaly driven. Write 73W13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

FEED MIXER, one ton capacity, guaranteed good running order. Write 73U5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ELECTRIC OVERHEAD Truck dump; corn sheller; automatic Avery scale; large hopper scale all for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

BARGAIN—No. 3 J. B. Hammer Mill with 40-h.p. ball bearing motor, texrope drive, dust collector, piping, etc., in first class condition, all for \$300. A. F. Roberts, Sabetha, Kans.

STEDMAN TYPE A 20x18-in. hammer mill for sale direct connected with 40-h.p. A-C motor and starter; entire outfit used only four months; guaranteed like brand new. Lincoln Farm Products Corp., 407 East 31st Street, New York City.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Vita Cereal Mill; 1 N&M 3 Roll Mill; Sprout-Waldron 9x24 three pair high ball bearing roll; 9x18 3 pr. high N&M Roll. Some belt driven attrition mills; cold molasses mixer; 99% new corn cutter; corn cutter; grader and sacker; corn cracker and polisher; cob crushers; Union Iron Works corn sheller; pulleys; shafting; hangers; elevators; 1,000 lb. Eureka mixer; scales; water wheels; No. 9 clipper cleaner; No. 3 Monitor cleaner; No. 6 tri-screen invincible receiving separator; a Clark power shovel; 25 bbl. Midget mill; 1 2 bu. Richardson receiving scale. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

ENGINE WANTED

25-H.P. FAIRBANKS-MORSE, Type Y Oil Engine wanted; must be in good condition. Write 73X3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

MACHINES FOR SALE

HOLT OATS HULLER and V-drive; guaranteed. 73U8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

CORN CUTTER and grader, aspirator, used very little. 73U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

HAMMER MILL for 20 to 40-h.p. Used for only a short time. Write 73U7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

9x12 ROLLER MILL, Sprout Waldron, RO Bearings, gear driven differential. Write 73U10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

EAR CORN-GRAIN FEEDER: Factory rebuilt variable proportioning feeders for hammer mills. Nickle Engineering, Saginaw, Michigan.

MOISTURE TESTERS for sale—12 section, 6 moisture testers each. Original cost \$150; for sale at \$50 per section. Fully equipped. For particulars write Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange, Milwaukee, Wis.

MACHINES WANTED

CORN CUTTER & GRADER wanted; state price, condition. E. E. Meyer, Loganton, Pa.

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SCALES FOR SALE

1—300 BUSHEL, 1—200 bushel, 1—100 bushel Grain Hopper Scales for sale. 1 Richardson 10 bushel Automatic Grain Dump Scale. Reconditioned and guaranteed. Priced reasonable. 73W2 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

ENGINES FOR SALE

50-H.P. WORTHINGTON Semi-Diesel Engine, horizontal, in running order complete with clutch and drive pulley for sale. Now located in Northwestern Iowa, priced to sell. 73W4 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

BELTING WANTED

SECOND HAND BELTING wanted. 11" or 12" wide, about 100', could use 200' 6" belting. Must be in good condition. Want to use in driveway. Address 73X10, Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

Scale Ticket Copying Book

Contains 600 original and 600 duplicates of form shown herewith. Four originals and four duplicates to each leaf. Printed and perforated so outer half of sheet bearing originals may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact reproduction of all entries on the original. Leaves are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Printed on bond paper, check bound, in heavy board covers, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. **Order Form 73. 150 pages. Price \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 2¼ lbs.**

Cash with order for twelve books earns 10% discount.

Send all orders to

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Receiving Books For Grain Buyers

Wagon Loads Received. A good form used extensively in recording wagon loads of grain received from farmers. Tare weight is entered immediately under gross to facilitate subtraction. Contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, and is ruled 20 lines to a page, thus accommodating 4,000 wagon loads. Separate pages may be devoted to each kind of grain to each farmer, or wagon loads may be entered in the order received. Well bound in cloth, with keratol back and corners. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Receiving and Stock Book for keeping a record of each kind of grain received in separate columns, so buyer may easily determine total amount of any kind of grain on hand. Size 9¼x11½, 200 pages, with a capacity for 4000 wagon loads. Well printed on linen ledger paper, bound in strong board with leather back and corners. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50. Weight 2¼ lbs.

Scale Ticket Copying Book contains 150 leaves of scale tickets, four to a leaf. Each leaf folds back upon itself, so that with the use of carbon paper, it will make a complete copy of the original on the stub, with one writing. Original tickets forming the outer half of leaf are machine perforated. Printed on bond paper, check bound, size 9¼x11, supplied with four sheets of carbon. Order Form 73. Price, \$1.30. Weight 2 lbs.

Grain Scale Book, a combined Journal and Receiving book with index. Each man's grain is entered on his own page, or a page may be allotted to each kind of grain received. Both debits and credits are posted to the ledger. Contains 252 numbered pages and index, size 10½x15½, and will accommodate 10,332 wagon loads. Printed on linen ledger, bound in extra heavy black cloth covers, with leather back and corners. Order Form 23. Price \$4.00. Weight 5 lbs.

Grain Receiving Register is designed for recording the receipts of wagon loads of grain. Loads may be entered in consecutive order, or different sections of the book may be devoted to different kinds of grain. Book contains 200 pages of linen ledger paper, size 8½x14 inches, each of which is ruled for 41 entries, giving a total capacity of 8200 wagon loads. Well printed and substantially bound in full canvas. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book, designed to facilitate the recording of number of loads from one farmer in a short time. Book contains 225 leaves, size 12x12 inches with 33 lines each, perforated down the middle; the inside half of the leaf remains in the book, and the outer half with the same ruling printed on the reverse side, folds back over the left half with carbon between. Outer half is given to farmer. It may also be used by line agents in making daily reports to headquarters. Check bound with canvas back, nine sheets of carbon. Order Form 66. Price \$2.60. Weight 4½ lbs.

Grain Receiving Ledger, may be used first as a Stock Book by posting the receipts daily, weekly or monthly from some other portion of this book, or from any other scale book, giving a page to the commodity handled; Second, as a patrons' ledger, by giving a full or half page to each patron; Third, pages may be used to enter each load of grain received in consecutive order under their respective commodity headings. The book contains 200 numbered pages with 44 lines each, and marginal index in front, size 8½x13½, ruled with the usual column headings, including Debit and Credit columns. Printed on linen ledger paper and well bound in black cloth sides with keratol back and corners. Order Form 43. Price \$3.00. Weight 2½ lbs.

Form 43XX contains 400 pages same as above. Price \$5.00. Weight 4½ lbs.

All Prices are for Chicago Delivery. Postage Extra.

Printed and Supplied by

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1928AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE
Established 1882THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., NOVEMBER 28, 1934

PROMISED relief from N. R. A. bondage next June may be the foundation of the recent improvement in business.

EAR CORN offered at some Illinois stations is so light and chaffy it takes one hundred pounds to shell out 56 lbs., so buyers are making test shellings of frequent intervals in order to learn how many pounds are needed to shell out the bushel they buy.

RUSSIAN farmers are being shot for not producing their allotted number of bales of cotton, but in this country, farmers are paid a bonus for reducing their production. Every move on the part of the government of North America to reduce production of either wheat or cotton, encourages farmers of other nations to increase their production, in hope of gaining the foreign trade long enjoyed by the producers of this continent. While meddling bureaucrats may nurse the heresy that they are helping North American producers, they are in reality doing more to help the producers of other export nations who are free from governmental interference and regulation.

THE CROP OF CORN cobs in some sections of the country seems to be unusually short. In fact, the price of cobs at Fremont, Neb., recently jumped from \$2.50 to \$4.50 a load. Inasmuch as cobs was the only thing obtainable from many fields in the Corn Belt, there would seem to be no excuse whatever for this exorbitant price. Inasmuch as large loads of cobs are being trucked from distant points to Fremont, doubtless the price will fall to more reasonable figures.

MANY ELEVATOR operators of the Corn Belt are today carrying so much cash in their office as to attract more safe breakers than ever. They are selling much corn to truckers, but experience has taught them that rubber checks are of little value at the bank, so they insist upon having cash for grain before they load it out. The absence of banks at many grain points makes it extremely difficult for the grain dealer to conduct his business without keeping considerable cash on hand.

IF COUNTRY elevator operators are required to pay code authority assessments on all their side lines many small communities will experience much difficulty in buying supplies needed, because some lines are so unprofitable dealers cannot afford to pay an assessment so will drop all these accommodation lines. The latest threat for just one more assessment is most disturbing to the grain merchant handling lumber. The Retail Lumber Products and Building Material Industry Code Authority has appealed to the N. R. A. for a permit to assess all merchants handling lumber as a side line. If granted the assessment will force many to abandon lumber as a side line as the business has been very slow for four years.

BUGS OF MANY different varieties seem to multiply at a greatly increasing rate during warm, dry seasons. Hence some entomologists are predicting that unless North America is favored with a bountiful supply of moisture and low temperatures the coming winter, the ravages of crop-destroying insects next summer will be even greater than the last. It has been so many years since the devastation worked by the chinch bugs, the grasshoppers, the corn ear worms, the Hessian flies and other bugs did so much damage, some scientists predict with unusual assurance that unless mankind finds some more effective means of destroying the myriads of insect foes, humans will have nothing to eat in a few years.

ALBERTA FARMERS in the neighborhood of Kaleland, Two Hills, Mundare, Hilliard, Hairy Hills and Royal Park have recently conducted a strike against the elevators of that district, demanding better grades, more flour in exchange for their wheat and better prices, all of which are beyond the control of the elevator operators. If the farmers earnestly desire to have better grades and prices, then they should raise grain of better quality and put it in merchantable condition before hauling it to market. At one time in the strike, more than thirty elevators were closed by vigilant pickets and no farmers permitted to unload grain into them. While such a strike is somewhat ridiculous, it serves to prove that farmers are easily misled by radical agitators.

THE CORN CROP of 1934 is so far short of the country's needs, the carryover next fall will be minus many million bushels. In fact, the supply of all kinds of feed crops promises to be exhausted long before livestock is turned out to spring pastures, and farmers will feed so much wheat, little grain of any kind will be carried over into the new crop year.

THE OUTSIDE walls of many concrete tanks are being treated with waterproofing, some of them a second time, in hope of stopping water seeping through walls to grain. One Iowa tile tank is being covered with iron. While concrete and tile have generally proved to be fire resistive water has seeped through many outside walls and damaged the grain contained. Where concrete is poured continuously from start to finish of wall no seam or joint is formed so with proper mixing and tamping no leaks should develop.

THE CHAIRMAN of the House Agricultural Committee is credited with proposing a new Domestic Allotment Plan by which farmers would be paid benefits only on that portion of farm production consumed in this country. The plan is to permit farmers to produce as much as they desire of any commodity, but they would receive no government benefits from grain exported to other consuming nations. This new plan would seem to have the merit of permitting our agriculturists to retain at least part of their export trade. An adjustment program would surely be less offensive to producers and would leave them free to strive for foreign trade at least.

FIRE EXTINGUISHER salesman are stealing extinguishers from many country elevators and selling them to other elevator operators. In some cases, they take the extinguishers away for repairs, but never return. Evidently they fear if they return they will be arrested for some previous crime. In the Journal for September 12, we tried to warn our readers against these nomadic fakers who travel about without traveling cards or credentials of any kind to prove their authenticity. Their claims of authority from fire insurance companies or state fire marshals are without foundation, and some of them have been stealing radio receiving sets as well as fire extinguishers. Look out.

TO REMAIN on the government payroll bureaucrats in the Department of Agriculture must justify their activity or enlarge their scope, and one method of pretending to benefit the public is to make show of prosecuting alleged violators of the Grain Futures Act. Whether the defendants are convicted or go scot free the bureaucrats win anyway. If convicted they glory in their success as prosecutors, and if the defendants are absolved of guilt the bureaucrats use the outcome as the basis for a demand for new legislation with "teeth." This seems to be the sole reason for the revival of attacks on two large traders and one firm of brokers. In the case of one trader under fire the acts complained of happened several years ago. The numerous press releases from the agricultural department harping on these cases forecast a determined effort at the coming session of the Congress to enact a commodity exchange bill shrinking the farmers' markets.

SINCE the new head of the N. R. A. has been making speeches suggesting that merchants and manufacturers were to have a voice in shaping governmental policies there has been a marked revival in business activity. While this improvement in trade must be distasteful to political charlatans who thrive upon discontent, real statesmen will be pleased to discover that the easy road to quick recovery is a release of business from the paralyzing tentacles of government control.

SO MANY DIFFERENT agencies are lending money to farmers and feeders, country elevator operators will be put to their wits' ends to keep track of all the liens on the farmer's property. The Production Credit Corp. is now lending money to grain growers at 5% on products stored in approved warehouses, and loans are also being made to feeders providing they subscribe for stock in their local association. Buying grain or stock covered by liens held by others not only ties up the regular dealer's operating capital, but often involves him in long drawn out and expensive law suits.

THE BURO of Agricultural Economics on Nov. 24 again peered far into the future with an announcement that the 1935 wheat harvest would result in a crop of approximately 790,000,000 bus. The Buro hedged with the statement this was not to be taken as a forecast but as an indication. Traders in wheat evidently accepted the statement that the 1935-36 wheat crop would exceed domestic requirements by 165,000,000 bus. as dependable, for the price of wheat dropped while corn soared to new highs. Thus the government repeats its last year's folly of relying upon averages, when one of our leading private statisticians, B. W. Snow, stated recently that "The shadow of disaster still hangs heavy over a territory that represents nearly one-third of the wheat acreage of this country. The moisture situation is distinctly worse than it was a year ago." The bureaucrats already stand convicted of a 33 per cent margin of error in their forecasts of the 1934 crop, due to their slavish reliance upon averages that never exactly repeat.

THE HOLDING by the Federal court at Chicago Nov. 21 that the power to regulate commerce "does not embrace the power to regulate the production of articles intended for commerce" would seem to strike at the validity of the entire A.A.A. program for acreage reduction and benefit payments. It does seem to be a perversion of the taxing power to discriminate between signing and non-signing farmers in the distribution of taxes collected from all farmers. Under what constitutional authority can the A.A.A. subsidize the export of wheat from one section of the country while duty is being paid on wheat imported into another section? Definite and early rulings by the Supreme Court are urgently needed to release the agriculturist from the strangle hold of the bureaucrat. In the suit just decided the Milk Producers Co-operative Ass'n of Wisconsin had to fight in the courts to retain its rights to sell free from interference by the A.A.A. A final decision by the Supreme Court should relieve the farmers of the burden of litigation imposed on them by invalid regimentation by bureaucrats.

The 10 Per Cent Rate Advance

If the Interstate Commerce Commission makes a wrong decision in the matter of the railroad companies' petition for an advance of 10 per cent in rates it will not be for the lack of information supplied by representatives of the grain trade.

Elsewhere is published statements by grain dealers to the Commission at the several hearings, the consensus of opinion being that increasing the rate of freight will decrease the tonnage. This would be true in any event; but this opinion is now well grounded in the fact that the highway motor carrier presents an alternative means of transportation.

If anyone doubts the importance of the truck as a carrier of grain he should read the testimony of the chairman of the transportation committee of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n. Railway tariffs and transit privileges have been predicated on the movement of grain eastward, making the westward movement of grain to the drouth areas expensive and difficult except by truck, and the trucks would be reaping a harvest if their operators had sufficient business acumen to charge all that the traffic would bear.

After the railroads are granted the desired advance in rates one may expect that if business fails to revive in volume the next step will be government subsidy of the rails just as the post office department now is used to subsidize steamship operation.

AAA Reluctant to Abandon Regimentation

Several million farmers did not vote for corn-hog control to be continued in the special ballot of last October, yet the AAA persists in this unwanted regimentation of the agriculturist.

For 1935 the AAA has announced a program claimed to have the recommendation of producers and their committees. The negative vote on the control may have been the persuasion to ease up on the growers by requiring a forced reduction of only 10 per cent in acreage and promising a generous 35 cents per bushel refund of taxes (alleged "adjustment payment") for corn that would have been grown on the acreage reduced from the 1932-33 average.

The third important concession by the bureaucrats is the abandonment of the limitation of contracted acreage to certain crops. Grain dealers will be pleased to know that the farmer has had restored to him his God-given right to grow any crop other than corn for any purpose on what the old contract described as "contracted acres."

In two respects the United States government continues to exercise an unfair compulsion on corn growers. One is the fact that altho every grower of corn and producer of hogs has to pay the tax of 5 cents per bushel on the grain and 2¼ cents per pound on the animal the money so collected by taxation of all will be refunded only to signing farmers. The other unfair discrimination is that the government corn loan program being considered for next fall is to be limited to contracting farmers only.

Trucker Competition

The most pressing problem before the railroads and country elevator owners today is the continued using of tax-built highways by commercial trucks to haul grain to consumers. Before the days of governmental regulation of rates and practices, no railroad ever granted a cut-rate of freight that it did not expect all other railroads would meet it, and seldom if ever was the rate cutter disappointed. Of course, the railroads of those days enjoyed lower taxes, lower cost of equipment and lower cost of labor, but when it came to moving grain in volume, none of the rail carriers ever hesitated to make a rate that would move the freight over its lines.

All of the rail carriers and grain dealers would like to see our surplus crops moved abroad every year, and if freed of political regulation and domination, they would make rates that would result in greatly increased exports. The use of substitutes for grain in any of the European countries importing their food supplies was unheard of until they experienced difficulty in exporting products to pay for their food supplies. If all the nations of the world would abolish prohibitive import duties and regulations of imports of foodstuffs, few consumers in civilized countries would need to go hungry.

The use of coarse substitutes for wheat flour not only is contrary to the wishes of the consumers, but the substitutes are not nearly so healthful a food, and the wheat producers gradually lose a market that it has taken many years to establish. So that when our grain exporters again have an opportunity to supply the foreign demand for food, they must work overtime to effect sales equal to the average of former years. In this they will need the earnest co-operation of the railroads and the ocean steamship lines.

While the trucks are enjoying a temporary prosperous business from the north to the south, due solely to the destructive drouth in southern regions last summer, it is not likely they will be able to move much grain in that direction next year, and by the time another crop moves, the rails will have westbound schedules which will, no doubt, be low enough to meet truck competition in transporting grain from the east to the west. The movement of grain has so long been from the west to the east by rail, the rates on grain so moving have made it difficult for the truckers to grab much of the grain moved in this direction.

Grain shippers generally have bombarded their favorite railroad with demands for rates which would enable them to handle grain despite truck competition, and doubtless the railroads will eventually come to their senses and grant rates which will protect their own business as well as that of the elevator operators. However, it will be necessary for the shippers to insist upon many conferences with their railroad friends if they are to be saved from extermination by truck competition.

Some elevator operators have materially increased their grain purchases by operating trucks from farms to elevators, and thereby realized a greater profit from the handling of the grain than any elevators had realized formerly.

Control by Government Not Helping Agriculture

In its "Agricultural Outlook" for 1934-35, published Nov. 5 the Bureau of Agricultural Economics states that "The disparity between prices of farm products and non-farm products has been markedly reduced, especially since December, 1933. Despite the marked advance from the low point of the depression prices of farm products in percentage of the pre-war average are still the lowest of any specified group of products, whereas prices of building materials, house furnishings, fuel and lighting products, are the highest."

The damaging admission by the A. A. A. itself that acreage reduction, hog destruction and taxation of farm products have not helped the farmer, the government bureau seeks to neutralize in the same publication by instituting a comparison between the shorter period of 1933 and 1934, taking advantage of the fact that drought raised prices in 1934. It is stated that:

"Preliminary estimates place the total cash income from the sale of farm products, including payments by the A. A. A., at approximately \$6,000,000,000 for the calendar year 1934. This figure represents an increase of 19 per cent over the figure of \$5,051,000,000 for 1933, and 39 per cent over the low level reached in 1932. It is still, however, only 59 per cent as large as the average annual cash income received from farm marketings during the five years preceding 1930." Total cash income includes income from crops over which the A. A. A. exercised no control. For example the 1934 oats crop of 546,000,000 bus. at the Nov. 15 price of 52 cents was worth \$283,920,000, compared with the 1933 crop of 732,000,000 bus. at 35 1/4 cents on Nov. 15, or \$258,030,000. This higher price for oats was obtained thru the natural operation of the law of supply and demand, the government having no processing tax benefit payments or acreage control exercised on oats.

The 1933 corn crop of 2,344,000,000 bus. was worth \$1,265,760,000 and the 1934 crop of 1,372,000,000 bus. \$1,125,040,000 on the basis of the prices Nov. 15 at Chicago, showing actually a smaller return.

Altho the price realized by the farmer for all his grains is about the same as last year the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar is less. Quoting from the "Agricultural Outlook" again: "The prices paid by farmers for commodities used in production averaged 16 per cent higher during the first 9 months of 1934 than during the same months in 1933." "For the first 9 months of 1934 the average level of prices paid by farmers for commodities bought for family use was 15 per cent higher than in the same months of 1933." Thus the farmer first had his net reduced by the increased cost of production and then again suffered an additional loss when he went into the store to buy supplies. These losses together must greatly outweigh the increase in the gross return from grain sold.

These incontrovertible facts cast doubt on the claim in the same "Agricultural Outlook" that "this increase in retail prices, however, has not kept pace with the advance in the level of farm income from 1933 to 1934, and there has been on the whole, a distinct gain in purchasing power."

The return to the farmer this year on wheat calculated on the Nov. 15 price was \$497,000,000, against \$475,200,000 last year; but this small gain, even adding the benefit payments, evidently is wiped out by the 16 per cent increase in cost of production and the 15 per cent increase in the cost of what the farmer buys for his family.

The purchasing power of the dollar is of great importance to the farmer, who, as a class, pays out practically all his gross receipts each year for articles of consumption.

It is obvious that when the cost of food rises the artisan in the cities demands a higher wage from the manufacturer of the goods the

farmer buys, so that when prices are rising the price of what the farmer buys goes up faster than the price of what he has to sell, so that the spread is increasing to his disadvantage. Every increase in taxation adds to the spread against the farmer in his buying and selling prices. The processing tax, whether paid by farmer or consumer, or both, is a good example of the operation of a tax to increase the spread. The 30 cents per bushel deducted by the miller allows the farmer that much less for his wheat. So, too, the processing tax on hogs has cut down the farmer's return; and most of them are keenly aware of the fact, which is one reason the referendum on continuance of the corn-hog control fell flat.

The most superficial study should make it clear that we can not hoist ourselves by our boot straps. Furthermore, the cost of administering regimentation thru an army of bureaucrats must be borne by the producer. Governmental destruction of crops and markets can only result in F. P. O. P.—Forcing Poverty on Producers.

Brokers Barred From Trading

Adrian Ettinger and Ewing W. Brand were found guilty Nov. 17 by the grain futures commission of having violated the Grain Futures Act.

As punishment the defendants are barred from trading on any grain exchange for six months from Dec. 1.

Ettinger & Brand, of Cleveland, O., acted as brokers for E. A. "Doc" Crawford, whose overtrading in Chicago futures came to light in the collapse of the wheat market in July, 1933. It is alleged the firm failed to report trades to the grain futures administration and carried on their books the names of fictitious persons as parties to the transactions.

A.A.A. Invalid?

Justice John P. Barnes in the Federal Court at Chicago Nov. 21 granted the Columbus Milk Producers Co-operative Ass'n, Columbus, Wis., a permanent injunction restraining the government from enforcing the milk licensing agreement of the A.A.A. in the Chicago area.

The application for the injunction concerned only the 120 farmer members directly; but the court, in announcing its decision, stated the principle that neither the Congress nor the Secretary of Agriculture has the power to regulate production. Judge Barnes said:

"The fact that an article is produced for export to another state does not of itself make it an article of inter-state commerce within the meaning of section 8, article I, of the constitution. The power to regulate interstate commerce, or transactions affecting interstate commerce, does not embrace the power to regulate the production of articles intended for commerce."

Futures Administration Reports on Wheat Collapse

The falling off in the demand for flour and wheat following the imposition of the 30 cents per bushel processing tax July 9 led to heavy liquidation of wheat held by speculators.

According to the annual report of the grain futures administration the price collapses in July, 1933, resulted principally from the activities of not more than 10 traders, who controlled 15 large speculative accounts.

A large portion of these tremendous holdings was suddenly dumped on the market and while this large scale liquidation in its early stages was for taking of profits by large operators, it quickly compelled the liquidation of large accounts that were inadequately margined.

These 15 large accounts on July 17 had a long position of 30,795,000 bus. of wheat futures, which in the next three trading days was reduced to 15,320,000 bus. Thereafter, considerable liquidation of other large long accounts was

forced, and in three days seven other inadequately margined accounts liquidated 38,000,000 bus. of wheat and corn futures.

The report shows that total volume of trading in all futures in the year ended June 30 was 15,540,870,000 bus., a gain of 9% over the previous year, but 22% less than the 10-year average. Wheat trading showed a loss of 7% from the previous year, but other grains showed gains ranging from 31% to 155%. Barley trading set a high record.

Missing Grain Dealer Wanted

Steve Prather, 58, grain dealer of Garfield, Kan., for the past 30 years, has disappeared and is earnestly sought by his family and many friends in the southwest.

Since he drove out of town every effort has been made to locate him. His car was found at Perry, Okla., and blood stains on it seem to indicate possible foul play on the part of two strangers with whom he was last seen.

His business conducted under the name of Prather Grain Co. was in a healthy condition and his credit unlimited, according to Jack Carrigan, B. C. Christopher & Co.'s manager at Salina, Kan. His townspeople send word they are eager to welcome "Steve" back and that he can immediately re-engage in business upon his return with no worries or questioning.

His mind was just a little bewildered at the time of his disappearance, and he imagined the depression was about to get him. This worry apparently proved his undoing.

Likable, popular, a regular attendant at state grain organization meetings, he didn't have an enemy in the world and his disappearance mystifies every one. Mr. Prather would hardly harbor thoughts of stranding his family were he in his right mind, continues Ed Smiley, sec'y of the Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n. Mrs. Prather has worried herself into a highly nervous state and has lost over 30 pounds. It behooves the grain trade to help locate Steve.

Communications should be quickly dispatched to Mrs. W. S. Prather, Garfield, Kan., inasmuch as he has perhaps forgotten his own identity, but is now living in some smaller community.

He is 5 ft. 7 in. tall, and weighed 190 pounds when he left home. His hair is light brown, eyes a bluish grey, and he had a fair complexion. Would be classified as a blonde. The last two fingers on his right hand are bent under to the palm and cannot be straightened out.



W. S. Prather, missing grain dealer of Garfield, Kan.

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Side Track Rentals

Grain & Feed Journals: The railroad company has asked us to pay much more than formerly as rental on the side track leading to our elevator, which is on our own land. What is the occasion for this unreasonable demand at this time? Is there any warrant in law for excessive rental?—A. M. French.

Ans.: Railroad Co-ordinator Eastman told the railroads a month ago in an I. C. C. hearing that they were losing revenue thru failure to charge for services performed. This may have stirred up the carriers to revive their former attempts to make shippers pay for tracks on the right of way. No charge can be made by a railroad company for tracks on its own right of way, even tho the switch track is used exclusively by a private industry. The private enterprise is chargeable with that part of the track from the point where it leaves the right of way.

The latest word of the courts on this matter is the decision by the Supreme Court of Illinois on June 30, 1934, in the case of Lawson Tjardes v. the N. Y. C. & St. L., involving rental for a switch track to the elevator at Derby, Ill.

Tjardes refused to pay 36 cents a foot rental for 270 ft. of switch track and was upheld in his contention by the Illinois Commerce Commission and the court. This decision appeared in the Journals for Sept. 26, page 219.

Relative Values of Wheat in Currency?

Grain & Feed Journals: I note that the Journal for some time past in the table of daily closing prices has been converting (for one day) Chicago, Winnipeg and Liverpool quotations into gold cents of the former par value, presumably for comparison. How is this done?—S. M. Snively.

Ans.: When the currency of any country, such as Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States or Canada is fluctuating a quotation stated in the currency is misleading unless the real value of the currency is known.

No comparison of quotations at different markets or on different days can be accepted as correct without reducing the different quotations to one common denominator of value, which is gold.

The old gold dollar contained 23.22 grains of fine (pure) gold; and the cent 0.2322 grain. By employing the old gold cent as the unit it becomes possible to see at a glance whether wheat is worth more or less now than a week or a month or a year ago, or worth more in Liverpool than in Winnipeg and by how much. For a trading basis we must go still farther and consider how much lower in quality Liverpool contract grades are under Winnipeg. Thus at the same gold quotation Winnipeg May wheat is cheaper than Liverpool May wheat, because the grade delivered is higher at Winnipeg.

No accurate measure of value can be found in countries such as Germany, France, Canada and the United States, where governments are restricting trade in gold, or forbidding its sale or shipment. To find a dependable basis of value we must go to England where the purchase and sale of gold is unrestricted, quotations being made daily for spot or future delivery, usually in shillings and pence, per fine ounce of 480 grains, at London.

If May wheat is quoted at 5s 4½d at Liverpool we go thru this procedure to convert into old gold cents:

Liverpool 5s 4½d means 64½ pence per 100 lbs., or 62.25 pence; and on the old gold basis an English penny was equal to 2.027 U. S. cents (240 into \$4.8665). So $62.25 \times 2.027 = 126.18$ cents per 100 lbs.; and 6/10 of this ($126.18 \times .6$) = 75.70 cents per bushel, approximately 75½ cents.

But gold is at a premium in London, say quoted at 141s 6d per fine oz., compared with the old par of 84.955 shillings. To get the percentage we divide 141s 6d into 84.955. This is more easily done by converting both quantities into pence, by multiplying by 12, thus 1698 into 1019.46, or 60%; and that percentage of 75.70 cents is about 45½ cents.

Instead of an elaborate calculation of the relative gold value of the Canadian dollar we can

multiply the Winnipeg quotation by the rate of exchange, say, 1.02½; and again by a percentage of the present U. S. dollar, which runs about 59.06 or slightly less, at present.

Grain Contract and Running Account

Grain & Feed Journals: We have an account against John Doe, and a grain contract signed by him Mar. 9, 1934.

Can we claim unpaid balance as an advance upon his grain? On the grain contract on wheat \$40.00 has been paid and we let him have balance of money out of his wheat as he was in desperate need of it.

We find that he gave a chattel mortgage on his farm equipment 4 years ago. He has also given a mortgage of recent date upon his corn. He still has the corn in his crib. Advise of what is the procedure if any to collect our account.—Grangers' Elevator Co., Richard Talbott, Manito, Ill.

Ans.: The farmer accepted \$194.81 in settlement for the 223:55 bus. wheat delivered at 87 cents on the grain contract of Mar. 9. Both parties having closed the contract on that basis the contract is no longer involved.

The farmer was running a book account with the buyer for feed, coal and seed wheat and his indebtedness to the buyer for items purchased to an amount in excess of the value of grain delivered to the elevator is an ordinary debt. The grain buyer is not a preferred creditor, since the wheat covered by the contract has been delivered.

California Weights Short 20,000 Lbs.

Grain & Feed Journals: On August 1 we received confirmation of sale of a 100 cap. car of No. 2 yellow corn, sold to a buyer at Superior, Neb., for immediate shipment, "official, or originating shipper's certified weights and grades."

The car was shipped in accordance with billing instructions "via 'Q' at Council Bluffs, Ia.," to "Superior, Neb."

Our hopper scale weights showed the contents of the car to be 101,150 lbs. when sealed and ordered shipped.

The car was apparently diverted and billed to a firm at Los Angeles, Cal. Los Angeles weights showed a shortage of 20,000 lbs.

It was inspected at Superior, Neb., but not weighed. Returns on grade were satisfactory, but the destination weights were a terrible blow.

Had we known the car would go all the way to California without being weighed we would have refused to ship, and we question the right of the buyer to demand we accept Los Angeles weights.

Have we any other claim against the railroad company for this excessive shortage, in view of the fact that our records prove that in other shipments to nearby markets our weights have been in close accord with those of the terminals?—Hans Bremer, Lawton, Ia.

Ans.: Assuming that the Los Angeles weights were official seller has no recourse against buyer.

Seller's recourse is against the railroad company, based on his own weights properly authenticated. The fact that the Los Angeles weights were more remote than Superior, Neb., did not make them any less official. Shippers in Chicago territory who sell grain east on destination weights sometimes are given weights as far off as Maine.

Of course, shipper's weights, properly supported by records of drafts and by affidavit of weigher, are binding on the transportation company, irrespective of official weights at any destination. All the courts agree in this, despite carrier's allegation of clear record.

Booklet for Poultrymen?

Grain & Feed Journals: We operate a feed mixing plant, making our own brand of egg mashers, starting, growing and fattening mashers as well as our own dairy, horse, hog and scratch feeds. We do a retail business having seven stores of our own, six in Indiana and one in Kentucky.

We quite frequently feel the need of a booklet or pamphlet on the care and raising of chicks, but the volume of our business does not justify the expense in getting one printed for our own particular use. Is there any firm who gets out literature of this form of advertising and sells it to the small feed mixing plants in any quantity they wish? Of course, the cover and back of the folder would have to carry individual advertising but the body of the folder could be the same for numerous other mixing plants as the care, feeding, housing, etc., of chicks is about the same on any brand of food. We believe this would be a profitable business for some firm as well as a great help and savings to the small feed mixers.—Eberts Grain Co., Louisville, Ky.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Dec. 7. Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n, Oxford Hotel, Denver, Colo.

Dec. 11, 12, 13. Farmers Elvtr. Ass'n of South Dakota, Huron, S. D.

Feb. 5, 6, 7. North Dakota Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n, Minot, N. D.

M. I. Dolphin Heads Omaha Exchange

M. I. Dolphin, vice-president of the Omaha Grain Exchange for three years, was elevated to the presidency of that progressive institution at the first meeting of the new Board of Directors on Nov. 20.

Mr. Dolphin has been active in grain trade circles since 1909 when he became associated with the old firm of Saunders-Westrand Grain Co., where he remained until the formation of his own firm, the Dolphin-Jones Grain Co., in 1916, which he heads today. Mr. Dolphin succeeds E. A. Lucke of Lucke-Gibbs Grain Co. to the presidency.

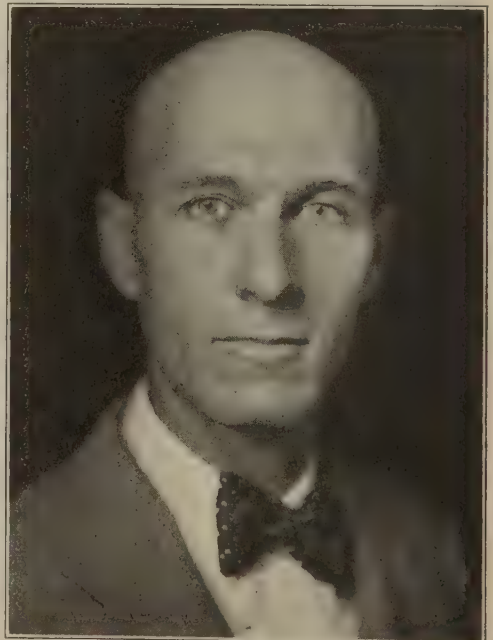


Photo by Blank-Stoller, Inc.

M. I. Dolphin, Omaha, Nebr., President Omaha Grain Exchange.

Would Develop Foreign Outlets for Crops

The executive com'te of the Grain Com'te on National Affairs after a 2-days' meeting at Chicago, Nov. 19 and 20, to dispose of routine business, adopted a resolution strongly endorsing the international trade program favored by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace in an address Nov 15.

For the Grain Com'te, Thos. Y. Wickham, chairman, said:

"While the sole function of the grain trade is distribution, the moving of products from farm to point of consumption at lowest possible cost, it has long recognized the dislocation between returns to agriculture and the rewards to other groups in our industrial life.

"The Grain Com'te on National Affairs, as the national ass'n of grain exchanges, has consistently opposed all legislation tending to further increase the farmers' disadvantage. It has opposed every law or administrative action that injured the farmer by interfering with his processes of distribution. It has been opposed to every obstruction placed in the way of the profitable exchange of his products. It stands ready to support every effort that will enlarge the demand for and secure a better price for his products.

"Profit in agriculture depends upon a constant ready cash market for the crop volume whenever offered, and upon a fair exchangeability value for the crop.

"Even our capacity to produce food does not guarantee national food safety without surplus production, and unless there is a foreign outlet for such a normal surplus, it must serve to depress the domestic price. This foreign outlet has been sacrificed by a tariff policy that discriminated against agriculture, and with the domestic market narrowed by a lowered standard of food consumption, it is beyond question that the removal of disabling marketing restraints and a common sense foreign trade policy is the plain road to agricultural recovery.

"The effort to build up industry by destroying the foreign market for agricultural products and emasculating the marketing machinery through which distribution is made, has proven a tragic failure in which both industry and agriculture now are suffering together.

"The grain trade welcomes the negotiations of reciprocal trade agreements with such countries as can absorb some of our surplus farm production as a step in the right direction and one that should lead to a frank facing of the fact that agriculture is entitled to a tariff structure flexible enough and definitely planned to permit it to profit from the demand everywhere in the world for food.

"In 1932 the Grain Com'te on National Affairs made a survey of the farm question, published January, 1933, and stated as among our conclusions that: 'Our tariff structure is not suited to our changed world relations and must be adjusted to draw goods to America in volume sufficient to exchange for the farm products we must sell abroad. The theory of a little America, isolated from the rest of the world and with an

agriculture only sufficient to feed and clothe ourselves is untenable. It means a tariff policy that brings economic equality to both agriculture and industry, enables each to support the other, with an end to uneconomic legislation calculated to prevent full and free play to the economic forces of world commerce.

"We believe a trade policy based upon accepting enough foreign goods that we need to provide an exchange market for the goods that we must sell is fundamentally sound. We congratulate the administration upon formulation of such a practical program for agricultural relief and assure it of the hearty co-operation of the American grain trade."

Dust Explosion Kills Three Elevator Men

About 1:30 Friday afternoon, Nov. 23, a powerful explosion of grain dust wrecked the 10,000,000 bushel grain elevator of the Cargill Commission Co. at 72nd and Dodge St., Omaha, Neb. Three men were killed and eight badly burned and bruised. One man lost his eyesight. Several other employees were blown from 90 to 150 feet by the blast, but miraculously escaped serious injury. The force of the explosion shook houses several miles away and caused much alarm in all parts of the city. Huge holes were torn in the metal roof and frame work of conveyor gallery exposed. Some of the concrete tanks were badly damaged and others cracked.

Anthony J. Monaghan, who was sweeping the catwalk of conveyor gallery, was blown through the roof and a distance of 150 feet from the elevator. His cap and broom were found some distance from his body. The other two missing men, Walter Hawley and Lloyd Smith, were working in the conveyor tunnel under the row of tanks, and as the wrecked bin walls permitted a large quantity of grain to flow into the basement, it is surmised that they were quickly suffocated. The sheet iron roof over the mammoth structure, which was supported by cables extending over the row of bins built through the middle of the house, was raised many feet, but it gave way before the force of the explosion and holes were torn in it, thus relieving the pressure. The roof fell back in place and shortly after the fire, which was quickly extinguished, the holes in roof were covered with tarpaulins to protect the 6,000,000 bushels of grain stored in the house. The damage to grain was thought to be small.

The first 5,000,000 bushel unit of this elevator was erected in 1930. The following year a second unit of like capacity was added, giving it a total storage capacity of 10,000,000 bushels.

The Bookbinders Trade Ass'n of New York has written a letter to the NRA refusing to pay assessments for the benefit of the graphic arts code authority.

Geo. N. Peek, Administration Adviser on Foreign Trade insists that the continued restriction of agricultural production as sponsored by the AAA is not the way out of depression.

Dust Explosion Hazards

By EUGENE ARMS of the Mutual Fire Prevention Buro, before Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents

Uniform insurance charges for terminal elevators, or for any other elevators, do not exist. The East, the West, the Middle West and the Coast have their own codes, but all these codes have constantly come closer to meeting the actual risk involved, and individual safety features in the construction and operation of elevators earn corresponding discounts in the rates they pay.

On the superintendents rests a responsibility, not alone for the property but for the lives of helpers. It is most important, that no one shall suffer accident, or disability, or death unnecessarily. You who superintend the property have the greatest control over factors that prevent fire, dust explosions or accidents.

Dust explosions: Among recent dust explosions is a Southwestern elevator where four men were employed in the house. On this occasion two of the men had fortunately gone to a side track some distance away to sweep out cars. The other two had gone to the office with some papers and reports and were well out of range. It was while no one was in the plant, that the explosion occurred.

The concussion was so great that literally no whole piece of the cupola has been found, this entire structure being torn from the building and scattered by the force of the explosion. The two men in the railroad cars were knocked down twice and suffered minor injuries. The force of the explosion was so great that the owner of its own volition, is now paying for window light replacements for 20 blocks around its plant.

I am glad to see recognition of the dust explosion hazard with the prominence it deserves. Dust, and dust alone, is responsible for enormous terminal elevator and manufacturing plant losses. The right mixture of dust and air is as explosive as gasoline, in fact its range of mixture is a little greater than that of gasoline.

Closed or open top bins: This is a controversial subject, with much to be said on either side. Closed bins are favored by insurance interests. Open top bins let the dust escape into the air and it settles here and there all over the elevator. They make keeping the house clean nearly an impossible task. Of course, closed bins must be properly vented.

With the high explosive hazard of dust the first duty of men working in the elevator is to prevent sparks. The human element, however, makes it impossible to eliminate entirely the spark hazard and we shall never be able fully to control dust explosion hazards until we fully control dust. This means aspiration of grain wherever it is thrown thru the air.

The National Fire Protection Ass'n's new regulations for the control of dust constitutes a text book on construction which would be helpful to every man interested in the operation of terminal elevators.

Repeal of the Bankhead act will be asked by Senator Ellison Smith of South Carolina in a bill to be introduced at the coming session of the Congress.

Notices of suspected dumping of rye flour from Poland have been given by the New York customs office, imposing a penalty of \$1 or more. No more has been received since arrival of the original lot of 2,600 sacks.

Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace told the Ohio Farm Buro Federation at Columbus, Nov. 22, that he will present to the Congress his recommendation that the Commodity Credit Corporation be made permanent and expanded to lend on wheat stored on farms.

The Attorney-General of the United States gave an opinion recently that the president and emergency agencies are without authority to create offenses or to assess penalties. Violations can be punished lawfully only thru court proceedings, he said.



Second Unit of Cargill's 10,000,000 Bus. Grain Storehouse at Omaha Under Construction
[See Outside Front Cover]

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Feed Calculation Tables Wanted

Grain & Feed Journals: We would like to get a sheet or book, showing how many pounds of feeds can be sold for 25c, 50c, 75c and \$1.00, based on the price of 100 lbs., from about \$1.00 up to \$3.50 or \$4.00 in jumps of 5c each.

We would prefer to get this on one large sheet, in order that we may post it up in our salesroom, so employees do not have to stop to figure out how many pounds to offer the customer. It takes lots of time, and is a fruitful source of expensive mistakes.—Valley Products Co., A. D. Saunders, Mgr., Las Cruces, N. Mex.

New Corn Shells Short

Grain & Feed Journals: Taking 75 lbs. to the bushel new corn is shelling out about 3 bus. short to the hundred bushels. When taking 80 lbs. to the bu. it will shell out a little better than even. This is by actual shelling tests.

A good deal of corn has been moving by truck. Out of several thousand bushels sold to truckers one load of 274 bushels was hauled a distance of 200 miles; one load of 45 bushels was hauled 160 miles; the rest was all sold and trucked to feeders within a radius of 20 miles. Trucks prefer shelled corn, as it is less bulky and pays them better. Both the long haul jobs referred to were shelled corn.—Charles Hough, Farmers' Cooperative Elevator Co., Correctionville, Ia.

Losing Business to Truckers and Portable Grinders

Grain & Feed Journals: I can see nothing in the present setup that justifies anyone being optimistic enough for the future either to build, buy or spend money in any improvement whatsoever. Our elevator business is gradually slipping away. Harassed by the portable feed grinder on one side and the truckers bringing in coal and feed at a price cheaper than we can put it in our yards and taking corn and oats from the farmers at a price higher than we can afford to pay, we are losing the real sources of our income.

The average farmers' elevator today is no different than the so-called Old Line Elevator. We are all working for the same end: to serve the public and stay in business. At times there still seems to be a great deal of friction between the two organizations. Let's forget our petty differences and combine against a foe that is surely going to cripple us or eliminate us altogether.

I read with great interest Mr. L. R. Rumsyre's letter in your Nov. 14 issue, also the bright (?) answer from one of AAA's bright young men. God help the American farmer, the consuming public and all business if we are forced to follow and be dictated to by a bunch of blind men, whose only excuse is, "We will try this one and if it fails we will try something else." Respectfully, F. B. Griffin, Mgr., The Elida Farmers' Equity Exchange Co., Elida, O.

Violation of Trade Practice codes to the number of 29,000 had been reported to the N. R.A. up to Oct. 27; and of these only 2,516 have been acted upon.

F. Peavey Heffelfinger, of Minneapolis, Minn., has been elected a director of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n to fill a vacancy due to Director O. F. Bast becoming first vice pres.

Hearing on the Rate Advance

Local hearings on the railroads' petition for a rate advance of 10 per cent have been held recently at San Francisco, Fort Worth, Tex.; Birmingham, Ala., and Chicago.

HAROLD GRAY, chairman of the transportation com'tes of the grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n and the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, told Commissioner Aitchison at Chicago, that:

Elevators being located on railroad tracks tonnage lost by the elevators is simultaneously lost to the railroads. My testimony is in favor of the maintenance of our tonnage to the railroads. Generally speaking railroad freight rates should not be advanced.

Cross country movement of every kind of grain by truck is increasing. Railroad car loadings and terminal receipts of grain may indicate a light movement while in fact a great volume has been moved direct by truck. Trucks may bargain for freight unregulated.

Delivery by truck direct from farmer's bin eliminates cost of hauling to elevator, loading into cars, slow movement to terminal or destination, delay in switching, cost of unloading, high freight rates and switching charges. Vast sections of the country where good crops were raised are now completely cleaned out by trucks hauling into drouth sections.

Warehouses and elevators at terminals and in the country are buying grain hauled 20 to 100 miles by truck at less price than the grain dealer can pay, ship and deliver over the rails. This is then sold out by truck.

Minima of carloads are too high and trucks can be used for smaller loads in conformity with existing methods of doing business, due to the financial condition of dealers and consumers. A lower minimum of 40,000 lbs. will increase railroad tonnage.

One firm in 1934 paid for a fleet of 12 semi-trailer trucks out of the saving between the railroad freight and cost of motor transportation. Large corporations now are almost truck-minded and becoming indifferent to what the railroads do.

Trucks are hauling a huge tonnage of produce from Florida to Michigan, taking on the return trip south wheat, corn and oats.

Poultry deliveries to Chicago in 1930 were 1,141 cars by rail and 2,122 carloads by truck, in 1933 only 155 carloads by rail and 3,772 carloads by truck.

During July, August and September, and October more than 665,000 bus. of grain was delivered into Chicago by truck.

Corn is commanding prices in the country above the quotations prevailing in Chicago and other terminal markets and there has been a steady dwindling in the amount booked for shipment. Trucks are hauling corn into Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, where the crop was the hardest hit. The outgo from Illinois and Iowa has become so large that these two surplus producing states may not have enough corn for their own use later on. Truckers are going further east every day and paying whatever it takes to get corn.

I am a manager and director of a large company in Central Indiana, operating a line of 15 elevators, two feed manufacturing plants and a large seed house. We serve thousands of farmers. During previous years we shipped into our territory a large number of cars of fertilizer. Not one single car came in this year. Every ton was delivered direct to farm by truck.

Due to high rail rates on coal, about all of the coal business of the grain dealers has been lost to the trucks. Near Muncie, Ind., at least 100 miles from the nearest coal mine on state road No. 67, 268 coal trucks passed in four days and nights, equivalent to 33 average carloads, in the early part of October.

Increased rentals for leased ground and side tracks are causing elevator owners to close and move to warehouse not on railroad trackage. Grain is hauled by truck to rivers and shipped out by barge instead of by rail as formerly.

I endorse completely the testimony of the Millers National Federation relative to the \$1 charge on order Bs/L.

J. GEORGE MANN, chairman of the traffic com'te of the American Seed Trade Ass'n,

pointed out that the increase on farm seeds would be far in excess of the 7% average the railroads claim; and that the charge of \$1 for order Bs/L cannot by any method of reasoning be justified.

W. W. MANNING, Fort Worth, said he and others were forced to do business with trucks. He said that, tho rates were supposed to be the same under Texas railroad commission rules, truckers evaded the law by buying wheat, hauling it, and reselling it for only enough profit to include a low freight rate. In the case of the Houston-Fort Worth haul, the difference in truck and rail rates was from 5 to 10 cents. He said trucks from Omaha, other Nebraska points, Missouri, and New Mexico sold wheat to his firm.

R. L. COLE, Krum, Tex., said that if grain rates were hiked, probably all the business in his section would go to trucks, except in the busiest season. He objected to the proposed \$1 charge on shippers' order Bs/L.

A. T. SINDELL, St. Louis, for the Merchants Exchange, said because there was to be no increase on Illinois grain, while the handling of grain thru his city to the south, southeast and southwest would be assessed 3 cents more, St. Louis would lose this business.

D. O. MILLIGAN, Des Moines, Ia., sec'y of the Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, said the increase would throw wheat and coarse grain rates out of adjustment.

W. R. SCOTT, manager of the transportation department of the Kansas City Board of Trade, objected to the method of applying the increase, and said it was quite possible the higher rate would divert considerable coarse grain traffic to the trucks.

J. S. BROWN, manager of the transportation department of the Chicago Board of Trade, said that increases in cross-town switching rates in Chicago, made a year ago, had practically killed such movements in that city. Industries and millers avoid such charges by buying grain, on transit arrangements, at other cities. Further increases in the Chicago switching rates, he added, would divert the movement to trucks, or curtail the sale of grain and products by Chicago industries.

RALPH M. FIELD, Chicago, vice pres. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, estimated that the bill for this service among members of his group, would total between two and three million dollars annually.

F. S. KEISER, traffic manager, Duluth Board of Trade, said that the "new way of making rates" was unique in the annals of grain adjustments, and would tend toward "confusion and endless disputes." It violated the long standing principle that there should be only one grain rate into any market, since the refund of part of the increase on the inbound rate would actually introduce a dual basis, dependent upon the manner of the movement beyond the market.

J. B. MCGINNIS, of the Memphis Board of Trade, introduced an exhibit, showing the present and proposed rates on grain and products from and thru Memphis to points in Alabama and Georgia, intended to show that adjustments in favor of Cairo and other points would be aggravated by the proposed increases.

EARL B. SMITH, testifying for the Millers National Federation, went into great detail in the matter of the proposed charge for issuing order Bs/L. He said the members of his organization would contribute \$67,000 for this service in a normal year.

Public expenditures of all government units now amount to approximately 40% of produced national income, compared with less than 9% in 1913.

Frederick E. Murphy, Minneapolis, and **Lloyd V. Steere**, attache at Berlin, have been appointed by the President permanent United States representatives on the international wheat advisory com'te.

Iowa Truck Competition for Corn

Truckers have been making heavy inroads this year wherever a good corn crop was raised. Competition has been sharp for carlot buyers, not only from the truckers, but from other carlot buyers who have temporarily invaded corn producing territory in an effort to supply customers in distant parts of the country.

The reverse movement of grain upset trade channels, and found a railroad rate structure ill-adapted to handle it. The latter factor is undoubtedly a prominent cause for the heavy shipments by trucks for brokers and terminal carlot buyers are in no way unwieldy, quickly adjusting themselves to demand.

A review of the situation as it existed at the middle of November in northwestern Iowa, where farmers were blessed with a reasonable crop of good quality, dry, merchantable corn, is summed up in the remarks of several dealers of that section:

FRANK A. PEARCE, Galbraith Elev. Co., Newell: We are enjoying a good movement of corn, but 80% of it is being sold to truckers. They come from southern Iowa, from northern Missouri, some from Kansas City, some from Kansas. The new corn in this territory is extra good, dry and grading No. 3 or better, shelling out 56 lbs. to the bushel when taken in the ear at 70 lbs.

GEO. F. WAGNER, Storm Lake: For the last six weeks practically all of the corn we have received has been snapped up by truckers. The trucks come from Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska, as well as southern parts of this state, and an average of six to seven trucks call here each day. They take shelled or ear corn, whichever is available and pay at least half a cent above what the terminal bids will permit us to make. Mostly the truckers pay cash, tho a few have wisely established credit with letters from their home banks, so that they may use checks.

GUY F. WILDE, Fonda: Truckers from

Kansas, Missouri, Minnesota, even Oklahoma, call continually at our elevator and take all the corn we are able to buy at a half cent or better over the market. Not infrequently they stop at farms where they see corn being shelled, and buy direct from the farmers.

F. O. HOCUM, Newell: Trucks from Kansas, Nebraska, North Dakota and Missouri take all available corn at present, buying an average of about 800 bus. from us every other day. They require two days for the round trip, calling here each second day. About half or a little more of the corn we have bought since the middle of August has moved in this way. A few days ago a truck from Arkansas was included in the list of callers. Usually these trucks from distant points are of pretty good size, hauling from 300 to 350 bus., sometimes more.

The Kellogg Co.'s New Storage Annex

With the annex recently completed, the Kellogg Company of Battle Creek, Mich., now has a grain storage capacity of approximately 1,700,000 bus. fireproof storage. The new annex consists of 14 tanks, 30 ft. inside diameter, by 98 ft. 6 ins. in height. The walls are 8 ins. thick. The 14 reinforced concrete tanks with 6 interspace bins have a capacity of 800,000 bus. Above the tanks is one 30-in. belt conveyor with tripper, which receives grain from the elevator leg in the working house. This belt conveyor is contained in a cupola of structural steel frame, with corrugated asbestos siding and steel deck roof.

In the basement are two 30-in. belt conveyors which discharge to elevator legs in the working house. The annex will be equipped with a dust collecting system, and provision has also been made for the future installation of a Zeleny Thermometer System.

The entire work was completed in forty-two working days, the tank walls being run con-

tinuously to eliminate the usual joints, which ultimately cause leakage.

The belt conveyor machinery was furnished by Webster; motors and controls by the G. E. Co. and the belt conveyor drives by Falk.

The annex was designed and constructed by the John S. Metcalf Co., who also designed and built the adjoining annex of a working house and 8 tanks in 1926. This workhouse is completely equipped with 3 legs, 4 cleaners and continuous belt elevator.

Grain Exchange Code Authority Meeting

The code authority for the grain exchanges held a meeting Nov. 19 in the Board of Trade at Chicago, Ill., there being present Geo. H. Davis, Kansas City; Siebel C. Harris, Chicago; Jas. E. Bennett, Chicago; E. J. Grimes, Minneapolis; Edgar B. Black, Buffalo, and J. M. Mehl of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Chairman Davis was authorized to call a meeting at Chicago, Monday, Nov. 26, of representatives of the business conduct committees of the Chicago Board of Trade, Chicago Open Board of Trade, Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, Duluth Board of Trade, Kansas City Board of Trade, Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange and St. Louis Merchants Exchange to discuss manner of handling minimum margins under the provisions of the code.

Those present were informed that the secretary of agriculture had approved the application of the Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n to come under the Exchange Code. The N.R.A. already had approved, and the code will be made effective for the terminal merchants Monday, Dec. 10. Meanwhile, any one objecting may file a brief.

A completely revised edition of the book, "Methods for the Analysis of Cereals and Cereal Products," is soon to be published by the American Ass'n of Cereal Chemists.



An 800,000 bushel Storage Annex added to the Kellogg Co.'s Elevator at Battle Creek, Mich.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 21.—Fall sown wheat now shows a good growth, altho the grains were late.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind., Nov. 23.—The growing wheat crop in southwestern Indiana has been greatly benefited by a good rain which fell during the third week in November. The crop had been badly in need of rain for several weeks.—W. B. C.

Portland, Ore.—Western ranges have a very short supply of feed and livestock is only in poor to fair condition. Ranges and pastures over the southeastern and central sections are in the worst condition. Late rains helped ranges and pastures in lower and southern areas.—F. K. H.

Wooster, O.—The Black Wheat-Stem Sawfly has been found this year in the nine most easterly counties of Ohio. The larva tunnels the entire length of the straw and then cuts off the stem just above the ground. The worst infestation was in Columbiana County, as reported by J. S. Houser, of the Ohio Exp. Sta.

Hudson, Ia., Oct. 30.—A competent local farmer estimates corn yields of 20 to 25 bus. prevalent in this territory as half a crop. So much stock has been shipped in and the truckers have been taking so much corn out that local demand will be difficult to satisfy. By March or April we anticipate it will be impossible to find corn for even local requirements.—H. R. Hollis, Hudson Lumber Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla., Nov. 9.—The indicated yield of corn in Oklahoma is 4.0 bus. per acre, compared with 7.5 bus. in 1933. The production is forecast at 8,728,000 bus., compared with 19,485,000 bus. in 1933. The drought during July and August resulted in a complete failure of upland corn throughout the State. Fully one-third of the total planted acreage will be completely abandoned. The production is the smallest in history and far below requirements.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Columbus, O., Nov. 15.—Preliminary estimates place the yield of corn for Ohio at 31.5 bus. per acre, compared with 33.5 bus. in 1933. Indicated production this season is 90,058,000 bus., which, with the exception of 87,669,000 bus. in 1930, is the smallest crop since 1890. The 1933 crop amounted to 112,694,000 bus. Drought and excessive heat reduced corn yields this season, and as husking progresses the presence of barren stalks and poorly filled ears becomes more apparent.—U. S. Dept. of Ag. and Ohio Ag. Exp. Sta.

Springfield, Ill., Nov. 10.—The corn crop in Illinois is the smallest in 61 years, being 36% below the 1933 crop and 53% below the five-year (1927-31) average. The prolonged record-breaking drought and damage from chinch bugs and ear worms have resulted in an indicated yield of 20.5 bus. per acre, the lowest on record in 68 years. Husking is now over 50% completed. The better corn areas are in the northwestern and southeastern counties where the crop is fair to good, but elsewhere ears vary from undersized to nubbins. An unusual number of barren stalks and chaffy or poorly filled ears are common over a large part of the state. The crop was all matured ahead of the first killing frost. The acreage of corn harvested for fodder and silage this year is one of the largest on record.—Illinois and Federal Depts. of Ag.

Flaxseed Prices

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 17.—“Have Argentine flax prices hit bottom?” That is the question which is most frequently asked at present. We have had a long decline in flax prices at Buenos Aires and Rosario. The high point was reached during the first week in August, when values rose to \$1.43 per bushel C. I. F. New York. To this price, which is calculated on a 96% pure basis, must be added 65 cents per bushel duty. Since that time, Argentine values declined steadily on continued reports of favorable growing conditions. By Nov. 1st, values were about 35 cents a bushel lower than in early August.

For the last two and a half weeks, markets have been steadier and are, at present, about 3 cents a bushel above the low point. There are reports of light frosts and some reports of disappointing yields in the northern growing sections of the Argentine, but it is generally conceded that this year's Argentine crop will be distinctly better than crops of the past two years. However, judging from the action of the market, it looks as though the “bears” had taken full advantage of all the good crop news.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Production of Minor Crops

Washington, D. C.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture reports the acreage and production of minor crops as follows:

State.	SOYBEANS PICKED OR THRESHED			
	Acreage 1934 Thousand	Production— 1927-31 1933 1934		
		Thousand Bushels		
Ohio	23	443	336	391
Ind.	141	1,673	1,650	2,326
Ill.	435	4,144	4,350	8,048
Iowa	100	559	1,394	1,400
Mo.	115	1,026	1,518	862
Del.	30	246	378	510
Va.	18	211	200	247
N. C.	84	1,320	836	1,008
Tenn.	15	126	128	112
U. S.	1,043	10,553	11,568	15,774

State.	BUCKWHEAT			
	Yield per acre 1934 Bus.	Production— 1927-31 1933 1934		
		Thousand Bushels		
Me.	20.0	200	320	260
N. Y.	19.5	2,859	2,641	2,652
Pa.	22.5	3,002	2,679	2,992
Ohio	19.5	451	372	332
Ind.	14.0	199	221	280
Mich.	11.0	326	264	187
Wis.	11.5	231	187	310
Minn.	8.0	721	128	104
Md.	21.0	138	108	147
Va.	14.0	182	169	196
N. Va.	19.0	407	407	399
N. C.	15.0	66	68	60
Tenn.	13.5	27	21	27
U. S.	18.5	9,496	7,832	8,231

State.	FLAXSEED			
	Yield per acre 1934 Bus.	Production— 1927-31 1933 1934		
		Thousand Bushels		
Wis.	11.0	92	40	55
Minn.	6.0	6,241	4,365	3,480
Iowa	6.0	184	196	156
N. Dak.	2.3	7,351	1,677	830
S. Dak.	1.0	3,065	115	40
Kans.	5.5	215	223	286
Mont.	2.0	1,329	162	98
Calif.	20.0	....	....	240
U. S.	4.6	18,664	6,806	5,198

State.	GRAIN SORGHUMS			
	Yield per acre 1934 Bus.	Production— 1927-31 1933 1934		
		Thousand Bushels		
Mo.	7.0	1,182	1,408	763
Nebr.	5.0	331	574	370
Kans.	3.0	17,578	16,070	4,821
Okla.	5.0	14,386	11,900	6,300
Texas	5.0	50,732	46,508	21,140
Colo.	2.0	2,301	2,130	450
N. Mex.	7.0	4,535	5,208	2,604
Ariz.	26.0	709	1,050	910
Calif.	22.0	2,203	3,036	1,826
U. S.	4.9	93,955	87,834	39,184

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for the May delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows in cents per bushel:

	Option		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.		Nov.	
	High	Low	14	15	16	17	19	20	21	22	23	24	26	27	28	29	30	1
Chicago*	117	93½	99	100½	99½	99½	99½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98½	97½	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Winnipeg*	100½	79½	82½	83½	82½	82½	83	82½	82½	82½	81½	82½	82	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½
Liverpool*	111½	90½	96	97½	96½	96½	96½	96½	95	94½	94½	95½	94½	95½	94½	95½	95½	95½
Kansas City	120½	98½	103½	105½	104½	104½	104½	102½	102½	102½	102½	103½	102½	103½	102½	103½	102½	102½
Minneapolis	129½	116	127½	129½	128½	128½	129½	128½	127½	127½	127½	128½	127½	128½	127½	128½	127½	127½
Duluth, durum	116½	93½	99	100½	99½	99½	99½	97½	97½	97½	97½	98½	97½	98½	97½	98½	97½	97½
Milwaukee	88½	75	82½	83½	84	84½	85½	84½	85½	85½	85½	86½	84½	85½	85½	86½	85½	87½
Chicago	87½	75	84	84½	85½	85½	86½	85½	86½	86½	87½	88½	87½	88½	87½	88½	87½	88½
Kansas City	88½	75½	83	84	84½	84½	85½	84½	85½	85½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½	86½
Milwaukee	59½	45½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Chicago	49½	39½	42½	44	43½	44	44½	43½	44½	44½	44½	44½	43½	44½	43½	44½	43½	44½
Winnipeg	55½	46	50½	51½	51½	51½	52	51½	51½	51½	52	51½	52½	51½	52½	51½	52½	51½
Minneapolis	58½	46½	49½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50	50½
Milwaukee	95½	69	73½	75½	74½	75½	76½	74½	75½	74½	74½	74½	73½	74½	73½	74½	73½	74½
Chicago	84½	68	72½	74	73½	74½	75½	73½	74½	74½	74½	73½	74½	73½	74½	73½	74½	73½
Winnipeg	80½	55½	59½	60½	60	60½	61½	59½	60½	60½	60	59½	60½	59½	60½	59½	60½	60½
Duluth	77½	69½	72½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½	73½
Chicago	82	65½	68½	70½	70½	71	72½	71½	72½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½	71½
Winnipeg	65½	50½	53½	55½	54½	55	56½	53½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½	55½
Minneapolis	86½	71	73½	74½	74	75	77½	74½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Milwaukee	86	71½	73½	74½	74	75	77½	74½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½
Chicago	86	71½	73½	74½	74	75	77½	74½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½	75½

*Wheat price in former gold cents Nov. 26: Chicago, 57½; Winnipeg, 49½; Liverpool, 52½.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Buffalo, N. Y.—A cargo of barley was loaded out of this city recently for shipment to Milwaukee.

Boonville, Ind., Nov. 23.—The Elkhorn Mills here, managed by Paul Bradley, have been buying a good deal of corn as the demand for feed-stuffs is unusually good.—W. B. C.

Vancouver, B. C.—A full cargo of corn from South Africa was received here recently, and a second cargo is said to be on the way. South Africa receives a British Empire preference, consequently there is no duty.

Ogden, Ia., Nov. 16.—All of our corn is being sold to trucks. Earlier in the season trucks wanted ear corn, tho they would take either shelled or ear corn. Now some still want ear corn, tho most of them call for shelled corn.—Henry Plath, Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co.

Ferguson, Ia., Nov. 21.—This section had no oats, and not enough corn to feed it. Most of such corn as has been sold has gone to trucks. We have not shipped a car of grain in three months, and contemplate closing the elevator until another crop.—D. A. Miller, Ferguson Grain Co.

Burnside, Ia., Nov. 16.—Farmers in this territory are still holding about 20% of their old corn, presumably for higher prices. New corn made an average of about 24 bus. to the acre. A large amount of it is being sold in the ear to trucks from southern Iowa and Missouri.—F. E. Norstrum.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 21.—One-half of the 1934 wheat crop of Umatilla County, estimated at 3,750,000 bus., has been sold at a net price of 70c a bu. to the farmer. In storage are 2,000,000 bus., of which 250,000 bus. are old crop and the remainder that of 1934. Of the new crop 100,000 bus. are still stored on farms.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 12.—Only 12,500 bus. of wheat was cleared from here for foreign ports during October and 709,001 bus. to various U. S. ports, fully three times the normal of other years for October. Of this amount 631,219 bus. was shipped to the Atlantic Coast. For the shipping year to date 3,044,000 bus. were shipped in that direction.—F. K. H.

Portland, Ore., Nov. 21.—A total of 401,000 bus. of wheat were shipped from Columbia River ports to Atlantic and Gulf ports during the week, according to figures released by Portland Merchants' Exchange. California took 34,538 bus. of wheat. Flour shipments were heavy with Atlantic and gulf ports taking 33,011 barrels. In addition total of 143,440 bus. of oats were shipped to Atlantic ports and 756 tons of millfeed to California.—F. K. H.

Muscataine, Ia.—There will be no more river shipments of grain from the McKee elevator here this fall or winter and little, if any, rail shipments. The last barge left here late in October, making the total river shipments from the two elevators here, the McKee and the Mississippi Valley, about 50,000 bus.

Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 24.—Shipments of flaxseed from the Northwest have been as follows: From Minneapolis during the past week, 29 cars; same week 1933, 38; from Duluth the past week, 5 cars; same week 1933, 20; from Winnipeg the past week, 8 cars; same week 1933, 11; Minneapolis, Duluth and Winnipeg to date this crop, 2,335 cars, compared with 2,794 for the same time in 1933.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Illinois Shipping Little Corn

Decatur, Ill., Nov. 24.—Weather was too wet this week to husk corn. Country offerings continue very small, however bookings from outside markets have been more liberal. Reports of Argentine corn having been contracted for December, March and April shipment, also purchases of white corn from Africa by Eastern commercial interests, all of which is regarded as the forerunner of further business in imported corn. The spread between corn and rye has also induced distillers to use more rye. Poland has shipped in large quantities of high grade rye, which brings a premium over the domestic product.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Canadian Grain Movement

Ottawa, Ont., Nov. 23.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending Nov. 16 shows an increase of 680,522 bus. as compared with the previous week and 8,526,710 bus. for the same week in 1933. The visible supply was reported as 256,183,767 bus. as compared with a revised figure of 255,503,245 bus. for the previous week and 247,657,957 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 19,632,971 bus., of which 12,333,982 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 974,504 bus. at New York, 2,205,000 bus. at Erie and 3,579,000 bus. at Albany, N. Y. This compared with 10,969,709 bus. on the same date last year, of which 6,831,279 bus. were located at Buffalo, 1,621,918 bus. at New York and 2,288,000 bus. at Erie.

Wheat marketings in the Prairie Provinces for the fifteen weeks ending Nov. 9, 1934, Nov. 10, 1933, were 147,380,278 and 138,074,887 bus., respectively, from farms. This shows an increase of 9,305,391 bus. over the same period a year ago.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

The National Foreign Trade Council, which concluded its sessions at New York Nov. 2 recommended special consideration of a system of benefit payments on domestic consumption of farm products, the surplus to be sold abroad at world prices, thus doing away with crop curtailment.

New Home Ready for Seed and Stock Show

Finishing touches are now being made on the mammoth new home for the International Live Stock Exposition which will celebrate its 35th anniversary at the Chicago Stock Yards Dec. 1 to 8.

When completed, it will be the finest structure in the world devoted to such uses. The central section, or amphitheatre, will seat nearly double the number who could be accommodated in the old building which was destroyed in the fire last May.

Farm boys and girls from every section of the country will take part in the 13th annual 4-H Club Congress which will be quartered in a handsome new building on the Exposition grounds.

Farmers throughout the United States and Canada have sent in entries for the International Grain and Hay Show, the largest competitive crops contest in the world. Premiums will total over \$5,000 and entries will be accepted free of charge.

All Grains Pouring in Over Tariff Wall

The misdirected energies of the bureaucrats reducing acreages, supplemented by the drouth that may be expected cyclically have conspired to create an apparent shortage domestically and to raise the price level high enough to attract grain from all parts of the world having an abundance or a low rate of foreign exchange.

The import movement began in volume with rye from Poland due to large crop there and export subsidy by that government. During the fiscal year ended June 30 rye imports amounted to 11,949,000 bus., valued at \$5,318,000. The bushelage is not stated in the official record; but including some other grains the value imported during the 9 months ending with September was \$3,305,860, and during that month alone \$1,242,144. Rye shipments from Fort William, Canada, to Duluth, Chicago, Milwaukee, Manitowoc and Toledo amounted to 459,727 bus. during the three months, August to October.

Durum and feed wheats were next to join the import procession, Canada being the earliest contributor, followed by Argentina, and surprisingly by France. Every year wheat is imported for grinding in bond for export, such imports during the 9 months prior to Oct. 1 amounting to 5,664,945 bus. Imports of Canadian durum wheat at Duluth-Superior during October totaled 1,763,000 bus., bringing the total for the season to 4,837,000 bus. In addition small quantities have crossed the North Dakota border by truck. On Nov. 15 the export of 600,000 bus. of feed wheat from Fort William to the United States was worked. This pays a duty of 10 per cent, or about 6 cents per bushel. The feed wheat went to Chicago and some to Buffalo, and had been sold at \$390,000 basis Ft. William. Prices of feed wheat stiffened after the announcement of the sale; but an endeavor will be made to work more before navigation closes. For the first time since 1928-29 Canada has a large quantity of low grade wheat. Most of this is still back on the farms.

Oats importations have loomed large during November. Earlier in the year shiploads had been received from Canada, but recently Argentina has been a contributor. During August, September and October 328,100 bus. was shipped to Duluth and 577,060 bus. to Chicago, due to the high price in the Chicago futures pit, to fill contracts for future delivery. Later imports have been for consumption. Heavy arrivals of Argentine oats are reported in New Orleans and sales have been made of Argentine oats at San Francisco, to the amount of 1,500 tons. The purchase price was around \$1.66½ per cwt., delivered San Francisco, duty paid, against quotations of \$1.75 on No. 2 yellow corn for water shipment from gulf ports and \$1.91 for rail shipment from middle western states.

Around 4,722,000 bus. of Argentine oats have been shipped to United States ports during the current crop year. Among these were about 594,000 bus. which have already arrived at New Orleans. These have graded No. 1 and No. 2 heavy bright red oats with test weights ranging from 34½ to 37 lbs. per bu.

Barley has been coming in from Canada right along in the form of malt, 154,484,770 pounds having been received during the 9 months prior to Oct. 1. Very little has come in as whole grain, only 30,000 bus. during the whole year ending June 30, 1934. More recently the grain has been coming in in heavier volume, arrivals from Canada at U. S. lake ports amounting to 2,840,767 bus. during the three months prior to Nov. 1.

Corn from Argentina has figured in our imports in other years. Several boatloads are now en route to Pacific Coast, one boat destined to Oakland and Seattle and the other to Los Angeles and Portland, competing with shipments of corn from Iowa to Los Angeles. The price at which foreign corn can be laid down on the

Atlantic seaboard is 76 cents a bushel, to which the 25 cents duty must be added, bringing the total cost to \$1.01. Several cargoes have already been bought for 1935 shipment.

Markets and Recovery

Every facility that adds to the ease, rapidity and cheapness of distribution quickens commerce and increases the sum of human happiness the world over, according to the Grain Committee on National Affairs, which some months ago made a comprehensive survey of farm and market problems.

In its report to Congress it was also declared "every blunder that slows down or impedes world distribution becomes a crime against humanity." The conclusions of the committee are based on the idea, now generally accepted, that man-made barriers are largely responsible for surplus in one spot and want in another.

It becomes increasingly evident, therefore, that the most important problem to be solved by world statesmen is how to move the surplus of one country to the market which human need always provides in another.

Legislative tinkering with time-tried and efficient marketing machinery, including the grain exchanges, has been a detriment to agriculture, instead of a help.

The threat of further restrictions can serve only to aggravate an already difficult situation.

In the opinion of most experienced observers, free and open grain markets in this country, and the opening of export channels closed by political blundering of past years, will bring prosperity to the American farmer, and thereby hasten recovery for the country at large.

A fallacy now being exploded is that narrow futures markets, resulting from unwise restrictions, can properly serve the farmer. On the contrary such markets simply reduce the number of buyers in the central markets. The fewer the buyers, the lower the price. That is a first principle of commerce.

Students of markets have been urging that Washington do all possible to discourage agitators of the professional farm leader type who lobby for new laws that bring only injury to the farmer in the form of lower prices.

Such an attitude toward radical trouble makers would go far in offsetting confusion and preventing passage of unwise laws that, like the agricultural marketing act creating the late farm board, bring ultimate distress to the farmer.

Impartial study of the grain marketing system by able economists, editors, and others is depicting more forcefully the fact that only broad, liquid and competitive futures markets make it possible to distribute the farmer's grain at a lower cost than obtains in the distribution of any other staple foodstuff.

Such evidence as was brought out in the study by the Royal Canadian Commission has gone far in clarifying the economic advantages of the established grain exchanges.

H. T. Wheeler, a farmer of Pemiscot County, has been jailed at Poplar Bluff, Mo., for fraud in connection with seed loans and cotton compliance on 1933 crops.

The farm price index stood at 100 on Oct. 15, and the purchasing power figure at 79. Compared with a year ago, the farm price index shows an advance of 22 points, and purchasing power an increase of 12 points. All figures are based on 100 for the five-year period, 1909-14. The average farm price of corn on Oct. 15 was 76.7 cents per bushel, only seven-tenths of a cent less than on Sept. 15, and 37.9 cents per bushel more than on Oct. 15 last year. Wheat prices dropped to 88.5 cents per bushel on Oct. 15, from 92.2 cents on Sept. 15. The mid-October price was 24.9 cents a bushel more than at that time last year, as reported by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Illinois Grain Dealers Organize a Local

A Bureau County organization of grain dealers, that includes part of the trade from surrounding counties, was formed at a well attended meeting held in the Clark Hotel, Princeton, Ill., Thursday evening, Nov. 22.

BURT MCINTURF, Princeton, acted as chairman at the organization meeting, and was elected permanent chairman. A. J. Torri, Seatonville, was elected sec'y-treas. The new unit plans monthly meetings which will discuss trade problems and solve local difficulties.

Following a splendid banquet at the receiver's expense Mr. McInturf acted as toastmaster to introduce an imposing and varied list of speakers.

ATTORNEY C. A. TRIMBLE, Princeton, welcomed visitors with an assurance that grain from the 7,400 acres of farm land he manages, is sold to country elevators, and shipped by rail.

THOS. Y. WICKHAM, Chicago, chairman of the Grain Com'ite on National Affairs, made the leading address of the evening, discussing the farm plans of AAA. He pictured a hungry market in China begging for our wheat and prevented from getting it by destruction of international trade brought about thru governmental tampering with the markets of this country, and the supplies of grain that our land will readily produce.

Referring to an hour's conference with Sec'y of Agriculture Henry Wallace shortly before attending the Princeton meeting Mr. Wickham said the former estimated 125,000,000 bus. of wheat would be carried over July 1, 1935. "Every bushel that is being carried over," he added, "will be carried over because somebody didn't have enough to eat."

SENATOR THOMAS P. GUNNING, Princeton, related experiences at Springfield, where repeated legislative efforts to regulate the weight of trucks so that they would not be damaging to state highways, have met with failure.

W. E. CULBERTSON, Delavan, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, and Lawrence Farlow, Bloomington, sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Illinois, both brought greetings from the state bodies and wished the local organization success.

GEO. E. BOOTH, Chicago, chairman, National Code Authority for Country Elevators, reviewed the enormous amount of labor that went into the making of the code for country elevators, and predicted trade benefits from its provisions prohibiting free storage, offering of special inducements, and buying of grain at a loss to injure competitors.

TRUCKING PROBLEM

Several speakers considered the truck and barge carrying of grain, now threatening the railroads and the country elevators that depend upon railroads.

HOMER DEWEY, Peoria, told of five firms in Peoria that receive grain shipped by truck, and admitted that some of the members of the Peoria Board of Trade now accept trucked grain. Truck receiving facilities have been installed at this terminal, altho only one industry, the Hiram Walker distillery, is so equipped. The terminal markets, stated Mr. Dewey, will necessarily endeavor to handle grain by whatever method it is transported. The trucking problem is one belonging to the railroads and to the country elevators.

W. W. WHEAT, Peoria, explained that every railroad looks upon the trucking problem in a different light, and refuse to co-operate with each other in fighting the menace. Probably it would be impossible to effect rates that

would destroy truck competition, but adjustments would help.

L. C. MAHONEY, C. B. & Q. R. R., Chicago, admitted that the railroads have a lot of unused transportation for sale, but the reduction of rates is a complicated problem because it affects such wide expanses of territory.

R. O. SMALL, C. & N. W. R. R., Chicago, explained that orderly marketing of agricultural commodities is associated with adequate rail transportation, but shippers refuse to remember the advantages of rail transportation when trucks solicit their hauling.

HARRY E. DUVALL, Rock Island Lines, Chicago, punctured the complaints of other roads when he explained that the aggressive cutting of rates by his company had eliminated the hauling of grain by trucks. The Rock Island has the barge lines as well as the trucks, with which to compete.

Discussion revealed that the trucking of grain has not so far seriously affected the grain business in Bureau County, but both trucks and barge lines are a serious menace for which the grain dealers wish to be prepared. Some dealers threaten to get trucks of their own and pick up grain on the farm instead of waiting for the farmer to haul it to the elevator. A Bureau County farmer recently purchased a large truck which he uses in hauling grain direct from the farm to Chicago buyers.

ATTORNEY TRIMBLE suggested an educational campaign that would acquaint farmers and the shipping public with the need for rail transportation, and hold their patronage with a slogan of "save the railroads." If the people recognize the need for the railroads he felt protective legislation would be possible.

The discussion on rates was led by Howard Smith, Walnut; barge competition by Charles Dewey, Henry; rules and regulations by Geo. Linder, Buda; trucking by Roy Atherton, Walnut; co-operation by Ben Williams, Sheffield.

Credit for the success of the meeting, where 130 were present, goes to the com'ite on arrangements, consisting of O. J. Bader, E. L. Billings, Geo. L. Dunn, and J. O. Yazel, representatives of Chicago wire and commission houses, and Roy Atherton and Howard Smith, Walnut; Geo. Linder, Buda, and Ben Williams, Sheffield, representing country elevators. Burt McInturf, Princeton, was chairman of this com'ite.

The delightful banquet that preceded the meeting was given thru courtesy of E. W. Bailey & Co., Beach Wickham Grain Co., E. J. Feehery & Co., F. S. Lewis & Co., and Lamson Bros. & Co.

Attendance at Princeton

LAMSON BROS & CO. representatives were Geo. E. Booth and Wm. Tucker, Chicago, and A. W. Hoag, La Salle.

BARTLETT FRAZIER & CO. sent A. D. Sturtevant, Chicago; J. G. Oertel and S. F. Swanson, Burlington (Ia.); J. F. Plotnicky, La Salle; E. A. Gross, Rochelle; J. T. Parks and D. S. Thompson, Dixon.

J. H. DOLE & CO. sent J. W. Hatton, Ottawa.

JAS. E. BENNETT & CO. sent E. G. Armstrong, Kewanee, and H. M. Barlow, Peoria.

E. W. BAILEY & CO. sent J. O. Yazel and A. R. Lyon, Princeton, and Joe Mathias, Morris.

Other representatives from Chicago and from Chicago firm branches were Thos. Y. Wickham, C. S. Beach, E. L. Billings, A. J. Orth, J. G. Park, Quin Torri, E. J. Feehery, Edw.

Nieft, R. C. Kraft, Geo. L. Dunn, R. L. McGuire, S. J. Haight, E. P. Havey, O. J. Bader, E. F. Wilson, H. A. Mulholland and Jas. P. Ryan.

From Mendota came Lloyd Beach; from Ottawa, W. P. Cavanaugh.

PEORIA sent F. S. Barlow for P. B. & C. Miles; Homer Dewey for W. W. Dewey & Sons; G. A. Peterson, Geo. W. Cole, Guy F. Luke, R. F. Mueller, W. W. Wheat and F. B. Tompkins.

COUNTRY SHIPPERS present included Roy Noy, Arlington; F. C. Dewey, and R. W. Hall, Annawan; S. S. Humphreys, Atkinson; J. M. Bergeson, Ashton; A. K. Foster and K. C. Redebaugh, Buda; S. F. Haley, Burnett; H. L. Velde, Bradford; E. C. McClary, Dayton; Vincent E. Egan and J. H. Cooney, Deer Grove; Wm. J. Lyons, Dimmick; Aug. E. Bader, Earlville; Day Welty, Eldena; R. L. Coomber and J. M. Anderson, Freeport; W. M. Herbst and R. E. Jacobs, Franklin Grove; Glenn Steele, Green Oak; Frank F. Guild and W. P. Holdtz, Geneseo; A. R. Mathias, Hoopole; C. J. Gilman, Henkel; J. H. Zink, Kasbeer; W. B. Cavanaugh, Kewanee; F. W. Reuter, Lacon; R. L. Anderson, LaMoille; R. A. Ewing and Myron Ewing, Malden; H. A. Stone and F. P. Brown, Mineral; C. Carlson and Burt B. Miller, Manlius; W. D. Hoagland and Herman Kutter, Jr., Mendota; C. A. Partridge, Meriden; R. M. Gunning, Neponset; Harold Tucker, Ohio.

Clarence G. Oakes and Howard Cooper, Rochelle; H. J. Smith, Scarboro; E. J. Grandgeorge, Serena; A. C. Rapp, Steward; F. J. McCormack, Seneca; L. W. Jensen, B. S. Williams and C. E. Westcott, Sheffield; A. J. Torri, Seatonville; M. D. Curtis and B. R. Battey, Tiskilwa; S. M. Wrigley and Earl Davis, Toulon; L. J. Seiling, Triumph; Howard Smith and John Foss, Walnut; W. D. Mundorf, Wedron; C. H. Erickson, Wyandot, and M. J. Schlesinger, Welland.

Books Received

GRAIN CROPS OF THE UNITED STATES are graphically shown on a map 18x25 ins., within the outline of each state being printed the 1934 crop and the 5-year average of winter wheat, spring wheat, corn, oats, barley, rye and grain sorghums, in attractive dark blue and red ink on high grade bond paper, reflecting credit on its compiler, Adolph Kempner. Published by the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill. (which will send copies on request.)

COMMERCIAL FEEDS IN KENTUCKY is more than a summary of the reports of analyses of feeds sold in the state, 57 of the 84 pages being devoted to general information of interest to feeders, with chapters on standards, registration requirements, composition and nutritive value of feeds, balanced rations, protein, special purpose feeds, mineral matter, vitamins, and tables of average digestibility, average composition and average digestible nutrients, by J. D. Turner, H. D. Spears, W. G. Terrell and L. V. Amburgey, Kentucky Agri. Exp. Sta., University of Kentucky.

EFFECT OF RADIO WAVES ON INSECTS.—Experiments to ascertain the facts are reported in detail. Exposure to waves of 12,000,000 frequency, field strength 1,500 volts per inch, killed insects in from 1/4 to 2 minutes, by heating them internally, the higher the frequency the speedier the kill. For killing insects in general with the minimum expenditure of power the optimum frequency is about 3,000,000 cycles per second applied with sufficient field strength to effect a prompt kill. An 80-minute exposure of wheat seed to frequencies ranging from 750,000 to 3,000,000 did no appreciable damage to the viability of the seed, whereas a 20-minute exposure killed 100 per cent at 6,000,000, a 10-minute exposure destroyed 100 per cent at 12,000,000, and a 4-minute exposure killed 100 per cent of the seed at 14,778,000 frequencies. Bulletin 568, 16 pages, by Thos. J. Headlee, New Jersey Agricultural Exp. Sta., New Brunswick, N. J.

Howell Charged with Violation of Futures Act

Thomas M. Howell, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade, speculating in futures of corn and wheat in a large way, for many years past, on Nov. 16 was ordered by the government to appear before the grain futures commission at Chicago, Jan. 14, for a hearing on charges of having violated the Grain Futures Act by having 8,310,000 bus. of future corn on June 27, 1931, without reporting this holding under the regulation requiring all holdings in excess of 5,000,000 bus. at that time to be reported.

Howell is alleged to have concealed the extent of his operations from the government by having some of the trades entered for the account of his wife and his daughter, Helen, R. N. Meyer and J. R. Meyer, brothers of Mrs. Howell; H. F. Hall, Howell's sec'y; Kelly Butler, Arthur De Cordova, and Frank Bliss, friends of Howell; J. P. Bickell of Toronto, Ont., and the Barrington Co., a Delaware corporation owned by Howell. Bickell is associated with the brokerage firm of Thomson & McKinnon in the Toronto office and is a member of the Board of Trade. The two Meyer brothers also are members.

It is charged that of all the open contracts in July corn, the holdings of the Howell group increased from 32 per cent on May 26 to 85 per cent on July 30, that by July 18 the group held warehouse receipts for all of the corn in Chicago deliverable on Board of Trade contracts, and that on the last three days of July, 1931, due to the concentration of contracts and cash corn in the hands of Howell and his associates, corn and July corn futures advanced approximately 14 cents a bushel, "squeezing" those who had sold corn for July delivery.

On June 27, 1931, Howell and the Howell group had contracts in July corn of 8,310,000 bus. At that time the Board of Trade reported the visible supply of corn of all grades at important grain centers in authorized warehouses east of the Rocky Mountains and afloat on the Great Lakes at only 7,197,000 bus. In the Chicago district there was then in store in public elevators regular under Board of Trade rules only 1,480,189 bus. of corn of deliverable grade.

Howell's corner of the July future was successful in driving up the price from 57 cents July 21 to 72½ cents July 31, during the same time that the September delivery declined from 52½ to 49½ cents, showing the unnatural condition of the market.

All thru the first half of the year corn had been selling at a higher level than when he took hold in June and July at what seemed the bottom. He took delivery of 7,000,000 bus. and after the shorts had covered still had a large quantity to dispose of at prices dropping down as low as 39¾ cents per bushel for the September future on Aug. 25. It is believed his loss on the liquidation of the cash corn exceeded his profits on the corner.

Millers are disgusted with the recent action of the N. R. A. inserting extraneous labor provocative material in the official code to be posted at the mills.

Lee D. Irving Dies

Lee Dailey Irving, 61, chief grain inspector for the Louisville Board of Trade, Louisville, Ky., since July 1, 1911, succumbed to a prolonged illness and died on Nov. 23.

Mr. Irving became identified with the grain inspection department at Louisville as first assistant inspector in 1895, following 5 years with the Kentucky Public Elevator. When illness incapacitated his predecessor, Inspector Satterwhite, in 1911, Mr. Irving's 17 years of experience, and his reputation for strict integrity led naturally to the position as chief inspector that he held until his death.

Surviving is the widow, Mrs. Evelyn Irving, and a brother. Many friends throut the trade, who have worked with the Louisville market, extend sympathy in their bereavement.

Farm Relief Needs a Permanent Policy

Fred C. Hoose, pres. of the Kansas City Board of Trade, in addressing a conference of businessmen and members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, at Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 22, said in part:

In the future, as in the past, a multitude of theories will be advocated to legislate prosperity. So many of these schemes thrown into legislative hoppers are such rank experiments and have resulted in such fatal consequences that we must guard against repetition.

The Kansas City Chamber of Commerce and Kansas City Board of Trade have long frowned on efforts to inject artificial respiration to correct an unbalanced condition between agriculture and industry.

So many obstacles have been placed in the way of foreign trade that export demand for our farm products has been virtually closed to us.

We maintain that it is mathematically impossible to adjust acreage and production with domestic requirements. While attempting to do this we are being further withdrawn from the export field, as evidenced by increased acreages and production in other countries. Wheat and cotton afford two good examples of this trend.

Land should be classified into three uses to which it can be profitably devoted under normal conditions. These three are forests, grass and cultivated crops. When such a classification is made, every possible effort to direct its use to the classification determined should be made thru educational efforts and tax revision.

It is estimated that there are several million acres of unproductive land east of the Mississippi River and north of the Ohio now devoted to crops rather than to trees, for which it is best adapted. However, the proposed tree belt, from the Gulf to Canada, is a fallacy, and cannot be accomplished. There is an even larger area under cultivation which, because of its topography or lack of fertility, should be devoted to grass and legumes. A similar situation prevails in all other sections of the country.

These marginal and submarginal lands not only contribute to immediate surpluses, but are becoming less productive each year because of erosion. There is an abundant opportunity for new owners of farm land to work out a plan which requires that the land be devoted to uses for which it is best adapted, including rota-

tion of crops, use of grass and legumes. This would reduce the proportion now devoted to competitive crops.

Paternalism. In the United States today we are faced with a most serious trend toward paternalism. So far as government loans to business or agriculture are concerned, there is no objection to giving aid to those who are confronted with conditions beyond their control. But the time has come when Americans should think of regaining normalcy through their own initiative.

Just as certain as various groups continue to look to the Treasury for aid, we are bound to plunge our country into a dole system. The vast expenditures of our government in the past emergency must be concluded or else be faced with a situation whereby earning power of taxpayers will not be sufficient to foot the bill.

While it might not have been deliberate or intentional, business must acknowledge the fact that it has enjoyed special privileges thru governmental policies which has placed the burden of disability upon agriculture. I can emphasize this by stating that the agricultural West has been holding the sack while the advancing protective tariffs brought about a market upbuilding of the industrial East. On the other hand, the agricultural West has been the instigator of artificial price attempts which had adverse reaction and influenced the further loss of foreign markets.

We must concentrate on a permanent program of economic farm policy to bring about relief for dislocation between prices for farm products and general commodity prices. We must not seek this end by resorting to palliatives and irregular and spasmodic relief. If the sound principles embodied in these recommendations were made effective, the many complicated and uneconomic plans for aiding agriculture would not be constantly demanded.

Chicago Elevator Men Discuss Power Problems

"Routing" one's work in a terminal elevator was declared to be a partial solution of correcting the evasive power factor and a means of evading peak-hour restrictions by some 50 Chicago elevator men at the monthly meeting of the district chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, held in conjunction with the large annual power equipment show staged by the Englewood Electrical Supply Co.

Another means of keeping power factor under control was said to be new electrical devices serving to warn operators when the restricted peak is being approached, and thus avoiding costly penalties that accrue for months to follow.

Opinions on the probability of success in requesting greater leniency on peak hour power demand violations from the power companies and/or the Illinois Commerce Commission were divided, one group maintaining the power interest would welcome requests that would result in greater use of electrical energy, and the other citing that over half the Chicago elevators were operated on steam which cut their combined usage of electricity to too small an item to be considered for adjustment by the utility management or the state commission. The period during which a terminal grain elevator may operate on a "cheap" (restricted) power contract has been extended an hour during the past two years, it was divulged by one group, whereas the other group claimed peak hour restrictions on elevator operations were invoked before the utility company's equipment was increased.

Presiding Chairman Frank A. Byrnes of the Northwestern Elevator appointed a Power Committee to go into the problem further. The next meeting will be held Dec. 10.

Grasshoppers are a plague in Australia for 250 miles inland from Spencer's Gulf. A veracious correspondent declares that the hoppers are swarming in the streets, making it necessary to barricade shops, and are eating lawns, flowers, fruit trees and even rugs and carpets.

The corn wet milling industries have granted a \$2,500 a year fellowship to the Iowa Exp. Sta. at Ames for research on derivatives of corn wet milling. The Corn Industries Research Foundation, New York, hopes to uncover new fields for the utilization of corn, according to Norman F. Kennedy, director of research for the Foundation.



Lee D. Irving, Louisville, Ky., Deceased

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Safford, Ariz.—All the assets of the Gila Valley Milling Co., of Safford, have been transferred to the Arizona Flour Mills Co., a new corporate name superseding the Phoenix Flour Mills Co. and embracing mills at Phoenix, Mesa, Glendale, Tucson and Safford, all under the one corporate name. The business of the mills will be continued as before, with no change in personnel.

CALIFORNIA

Corcoran, Cal.—On Nov. 12 the Cutter Grain & Milling Co. sustained damage to its property by fire of undetermined origin.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Warren E. Howard, former pres. of the Los Angeles Grain Exchange and pioneer grain broker of this city, formerly operating as the Howard Brokerage Co., died Nov. 9, at his home in this city, aged 80 years. Mr. Howard, a native of Wisconsin, went to California in 1887, and engaged in the grain business. Mr. Howard is survived by his widow, a son and a daughter.

CANADA

Winnipeg, Man.—The council of the Grain Exchange on Nov. 10 decreed that the price of flaxseed for future delivery would not be permitted to fluctuate more than 5 cents from the preceding close.

Stratford, Ont.—The flour mill here, at one time owned by the McLeod Milling Co., Ltd., has been sold by the City of Stratford to G. A. Barth, of this city, for \$5,000. Mr. Barth will continue its operation as a flour mill.

Winnipeg, Man.—A grain man may have a place on the directorship of the new Bank of Canada that is being established, as J. M. Gilchrist, vice-pres. of the Searle Grain Co., has been proposed as a nominee for that position.

Port Arthur, Ont.—Two men pleaded guilty in the local police court, on Nov. 15, to breaking and entering a Canadian Pacific R. R. box car in the inter-city yards, on Nov. 8, and were sentenced to three months determinate and two months indeterminate. The men broke a seal on a loaded wheat car and climbed into the car, carrying sacks.

Edmonton, Alta.—Grain farmers of Alberta have instituted a strike, which became effective early in the morning of Nov. 13, against grain deliveries, and the following day 30 elevators at six centers were idle. The striking farmers demand better grades and prices. At Kaleland and Two Hills, Man., it was reported, mounted police were called to patrol the highways when farmers prepared to block roads to prevent further deliveries of grain. A man by the name of George Palmer, said to be a former Moscow newspaper man, spoke at a meeting at Vegreville, Alta., in support of the farmers' strike, scoring alleged police violence, and a few nights later a group of farmers seized him as he was taking a walk and daubed him with tar.

ILLINOIS

Quincy, Ill.—The State Street Bank grain elevator, warehouse and store burned Oct. 31; loss, \$55,500; the building was insured.

Weston, Ill.—We are covering the outside of our west elevator here with galvanized elevator siding.—Weston Grain Co-op., W. W. Luhring, Mgr.

Decatur, Ill.—The A. E. Staley Mfg. Co. has under construction an addition to its mill to house equipment to increase starch recovery in corn processing.

Pleasant Plains, Ill.—William Lynd, who entered the grain business here in 1896, retiring about 12 years ago, died at his home in Springfield, Ill., Nov. 14, at the age of 86 years. He had been in ill health for over a year.

Pekin, Ill.—B. E. Wrigley, former manager of the Peoria office of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp., has been appointed general manager of the Turner-Hudnut Co., which operates a line of grain elevators, with his offices in this city.

Voorhies (r. d. from Bement), Ill.—Grover Fisher, former manager of the Hill Grain Co.'s elevator at Armington, Ill., has been appointed manager of the Voorhies Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator here, succeeding Charles J. Tinkham, who died Oct. 20.

Galesburg, Ill.—Galesburg Milling & Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, 20,000 shares no par value common; incorporators: B. F. Gardner, E. C. Hendrickson, Charles Cannell; to manufacture, process, buy and sell all kinds of feed and food supplies.

Champaign, Ill.—The Concentrate Products Co. has moved its office to this point and established a wholesale feed and feed ingredient warehouse, continuing the preparation of its line of poultry remedies, developed by Ross Johnson, its founder and manager.

Fairview, Ill.—The Fairview Farmers Elevator Co. has installed a new seed cleaner. The air compressor, formerly located in the elevator proper, has been removed to an outside location where it will be free from dust, and a complete new conduit lighting system installed.

Harmon, Ill.—A new 2,000-bu. corn crib has just been completed by the Harmon Farmers Grain & Coal Co. It is 48x7 feet, set on a reinforced concrete foundation, and has a concrete floor and metal roof. Until construction of this crib the company has not handled ear corn.

Hoopeston, Ill.—Grain dealers of eastern Illinois and western Indiana met in M. L. Vehon & Co.'s office on the evening of Nov. 13, with the local manager, Geo. M. Slingloff, as host. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, gave the principal talk of the evening.

Princeton, Ill.—On Dec. 6 an elevator managers' meeting will be held here, to which managers from other districts are welcome. Plans for the meeting are not yet entirely completed, but one of the principal topics of discussion will be the non-transit rates in this district, which expire Dec. 31.

Filson, Ill.—The new elevator owned by B. E. Williams, replacing one that burned in September, is rapidly nearing completion. Corn is being handled with temporary facilities. The new house, as was its predecessor, will be operated by T. E. Hamman & Co. along with others at Kemp and Hindsboro.

Round Grove, Ill.—Austin Bros. opened their new elevator, replacing the one that burned Sept. 8, as previously reported, on Nov. 16. The new house has a loading capacity of 3,500 bus. per hour. A new electric overhead truck lift, heavy duty scales, a 10,000 pound per hour grinder and other new machinery have been installed.

Rockford, Ill.—The Rockford Flour & Feed Co. is the name under which the former Rockford Grain & Milling Co. and Coppins & Lange Flour & Feed Co. (the consolidation of which was reported recently) will operate with its main office on Cedar St., at the site of the former Coppins & Lange firm. The company has a grain storage capacity of 75,000 bus. at the Cedar St. location.

DeKalb, Ill.—Between 40 and 50 grain dealers of northern Illinois attended a meeting here, on Nov. 8, held in the local office of Lamson Bros. & Co., arrangements for the meeting being made by Clarence Schulenberg, local representative of Lamson Bros. W. E. Culbertson, sec'y of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, presided. He also spoke briefly on matters of interest to the grain men. George E. Booth, former pres. of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, gave a talk, devoting most of his time to the grain code, explaining many features which have not been thoroughly understood.

Walshville, Ill.—The Farmers Grain & Livestock Co.'s elevator here was robbed during the night of Nov. 2, the thieves gaining entrance by breaking the lock on the front door. The loot taken consisted of groceries amounting to about \$55 (the elevator here conducting a general grocery store).

Crossville, Ill.—A new Venn-Severin diesel engine has been installed in his elevator here by E. H. Morris. Mr. Morris, operating a line of elevators out of here, has recently purchased the former A. Waller & Co.'s elevator at Mt. Vernon, Ind. His son, Robert Morris, is in charge at the latter point.

Plainfield, Ill.—The Plainfield Grain Co., operator of a number of elevators, lumber and coal yards, with headquarters in this city, sponsored another annual get-together day here, on Nov. 24, for its stockholders, patrons and other friends. The meeting, which was held in the company's garage, started at 10:30 a. m. and consisted of a number of talks on feeding, interspersed with humor, wit and song, and interrupted at the noon hour with a fine lunch. One of the speakers was Bernard W. Snow, of Chicago, who spoke on "Farm Relief—Why and How." All who attended voted the meeting a grand success.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$6,000, a decrease of \$500 from the preceding sale.

New members of the Board of Trade are: Arthur Stanley Brown, Harold J. Kircher (of San Diego, Cal.) and Gerrit Goodheart (Cedar Rapids, Ia.).

Clinton De Peyster Berry, a member of the Board of Trade for 42 years, died Nov. 17. Fifteen members of the board were named by Pres. Carey to attend the funeral services, representing the board.

Miss Maxine Nowak, daughter of Maxwell M. Nowak, a member of the Board of Trade and operating a feed business at Hammond, was married on Nov. 21 to Robert H. Wallace, Jr., whom she met at the University of Chicago.

The directors of the Board of Trade have adopted a new regulation, No. 1756, providing for expulsion, suspension or other discipline for any member "adjudged guilty of conduct or proceedings inconsistent with just and equitable principles of trade."

Theodore Woodman Garland, a member of the Board of Trade for over 40 years before his retirement 10 years ago, died on Nov. 20, at his rooms in the Hyde Park Hotel, after an illness of several months. He was 74 years of age. He was formerly an active member in the firm of Lord & Garland.

The Nov. 14 meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club was again well attended. B. W. Snow gave an instructive analysis of moisture conditions in the western grain belt in past years and at present, an extract from which is published elsewhere. The next meeting of the Grain Market Analysts Club will be held on Dec. 12, in the Board of Trade Bldg. Following the informal dinner at 6 p. m., Sanford Evans, of Winnipeg, Man., will speak on "The 1934-35 World Supply and Demand in Wheat." Members of the Grain Market Analysts Club and their guests are invited.

The Chicago Board of Trade shows a net profit of \$52,159 for the fiscal year ended Jan. 3, 1934, the balance sheet showing a surplus of \$3,221,717. The total income is shown as \$1,480,652, of which amount \$464,700 was from annual assessments, \$478,829 for services and \$537,123 classified as "other." Operating expenses totaled \$1,218,494. In addition \$210,000 was incurred under a guaranty provision in the board's lease for its space in the Board of Trade Bldg., bringing total expenses for the period to \$1,428,494. On the balance sheet the membership retirement fund shows: United States bonds, \$99,741; \$107,000 Board of Trade Safe Dep. bonds, cost \$47,032.

A. J. McLoughlin, sales representative in Illinois for Arcady Farms Milling Co., feed manufacturers, has been succeeded by Guy E. LeFever, of Woodstock, Ill., Mr. McLoughlin resigning to enter the tire business at Peoria, Ill. He has been with the company five years.

INDIANA

Mill Creek, Ind.—The Mill Creek Elvtr. Co. has filed notice of dissolution.

Rossville, Ind.—James Stevenson recently installed a McMillin Truck Dump at his elevator here.

Plymouth, Ind.—Syler & Syler are completing a large warehouse addition to their already extensive elevator and feed facilities here.

Patoka, Ind.—Igleheart Bros. have improved the equipment of their local elevator by the recent installation of a McMillin Truck Dump.

Evansville, Ind.—Igleheart Bros., Inc., of this city, have been granted a permit for a mill building to cost \$5,000. It will be used for corn shelling.

Monticello, Ind.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has completed overhauling its electrical power installation, effecting a material improvement from a safety standpoint.

Lapel, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., of this place, sponsored a corn show, held on Nov. 13, in connection with the 4-H Club program, for which it contributed cash prizes.

Elwood, Ind.—John D. Kiefer, operating the Kiefer Grain & Feed Co. has installed lightning protection on his elevator located on the Nickle Plate R. R., the former Jay Grain Co.'s plant.

Evansville, Ind.—B. F. Sommers, 74 years old, for 30 years head miller at the Phoenix Flour Mill here, is dead after an illness of several weeks. He was a native of Saxony and came to the United States with his parents in 1872, settling at Millersburg, O.—W. B. C.

Salem, Ind.—The safe in the office of the Campbellsburg Milling Co. was stolen and later was located in a quarry pool. It was pulled out of the pool and returned to the mill. Grover Elrod, manager of the mill, said the safe contained about \$2,000 in notes and some cash. The safe was badly damaged, the door having been blown off.—W. B. C.

Monon, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., headquarters at Indianapolis, have made numerous improvements to their south elevator here, including raising the cupola about 20 feet and otherwise modernizing the plant, which was formerly owned by D. L. Brookie. Lightning protection equipment has been installed on all plants owned by this firm.

Akron, Ind.—Frank Haldeman, in the elevator business here for 40 years, died at the wheel of his automobile, Nov. 20, while driving near here, apparently from a heart attack. The car broke two fence posts before coming to a stop. Mr. Haldeman, who was 65 years of age, entered the elevator business 40 years ago with Fletcher Stoner. His present partner was George Baum, the business operating as the Haldeman-Baum Co. His widow, one son and two daughters survive him.

Mt. Vernon, Ind.—E. H. Morris, of Crossville, Ill., who recently purchased A. Waller & Co.'s elevator here, has replaced the engine formerly used with electric motors, all wiring being standard, thereby improving operating facilities and the fire safety of the plant. Mr. Morris, formerly located at Browns, now owns elevators at Crossville and Maunie in addition to that at Mt. Vernon, and also operates buying stations at Hodges Landing, Epworth, Calvin and Carmi, all in Illinois. Robert Morris, a son, is in charge of the Mt. Vernon elevator.

INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

The following have recently joined the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, most of these having been members formerly but who have been out of the organization for a while: Charles Weirick, Indianapolis; James M. Hanna, Willow Branch; Atkinson Grain Co., Atkinson (Oxford p. o.); W. F. Starz Elvtr., Barce (r. d. from Fowler); Dunnington Grain Co., Dunn (Fowler p. o.). Mr. Sale, sec'y of the organization, urges each member to try to secure new members for the ass'n. He will send application blanks to any asking for them.

Official notice of the approval by Washington of the members of the Indiana State Code Authority for the country grain elevator industry has finally been received, tho nearly a month after the action was taken, with the usual delay in handling such matters in Washington. The personnel of the Indiana State Code Authority (as reported in the Aug. 22 Journals) is as follows: W. D. Springer, Indianapolis, representing independent dealers; O. E. Williams, Winamac, independent farmer elevators; B. B. Benner, Indianapolis, Farmers National elevators; L. E. Greenwood, Rensselaer, line elevators; Victor N. Sheek, Chalmers, trucking and non-facility members; Fred K. Sale, of Indianapolis, and Avon Burk, of Decatur, members at large.

A warning was sent to business firms in Indiana, on Nov. 13, stating that some persons are soliciting payments of the gross income tax, as well as the store tax, who are not representatives of the gross income tax division, and the trade is requested to be on its guard. The division does have field men out thru the state, checking up on the payment of the two taxes mentioned, but neither they nor any others are permitted to accept payments of the gross income or store tax. Remittance must be sent direct to Indianapolis. Any grain dealers on whom these false solicitors have called, or any who have paid money to them, should write at once to Fred K. Sale, sec'y Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, 600 Board of Trade, Indianapolis, Ind., giving full particulars, as well as advise the gross income tax division of such payments made. Persons representing the tax division carry proper credentials of identification, and should be asked to show them if there is any doubt as to who they are.

IOWA

Bode, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has just completed constructing a hollow tile office building.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Flanley Grain Corp., capitalized at \$101,000, has renewed its articles of incorporation.

Belle Plaine, Ia.—A new 10-ton truck scale has just been installed to replace the old wagon scale of E. A. Tappan.

Jordan, Ia.—A. Sterner & Co. contemplate installation of a grate over the pit in the driveway of their elevator.

Moville, Ia.—Ralph McElrath is tearing down the old W. W. McElrath Grain Co.'s elevator and moving the lumber out to his farm.

Denhart (Corwith p. o.), Ia.—Robert Kohlman, of Danforth, Ill., is the new manager of the Davis Bros. & Potter elevator and lumber yard here.

Ferguson, Ia.—Due to the extremely poor crops in this section, the Ferguson Grain Co. contemplates closing its elevator until another crop.

Fonda, Ia.—E. H. Tiedeman has installed a 10-h.p. motor and a head drive on the leg in his elevator. Covering the house with iron is contemplated.

Boxholm, Ia.—A new leg will be installed and other improvements made at the Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Storm Lake, Ia.—Installation of a corn grader, over which old shelled corn may be run to make selection of kernels suitable for seed, is contemplated by E. W. Oates & Co.

Maxwell, Ia.—The scale and office at the Wilder Grain Co. properties is being moved from its independent location to the office attached to one of the company's two elevators.

Greeley, Ia.—Delbert Blanchard and Peter Upson have traded their feed mill (which they have operated for 10 years) and residence property for a farm near Dundee, this county.

Ortonville (Waukee p. o.), Ia.—The old elevator at this point has been razed. The Ortonville Elvtr. Co., managed by Tom Mann, continues business with the remaining elevator.

Maxwell, Ia.—C. B. Wells, local manager for the Wilder Grain Co. for many years, succumbed on Nov. 11 to an attack of pneumonia. His place at the elevator was taken by Paul Wells.

Des Moines, Ia.—Kellogg Grain & Elvtr. Corp., locally managed by W. H. Harter, has established its local office for grain buying on the 7th floor of the Hubbell Bldg., moving in on Nov. 20.

Lakewood, Ia.—The Cargill Elvtr. Co. has sold its local elevator to the Quaker Oats Co., who has awarded the contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. to wreck same and move it to another station for rebuilding.

Alta, Ia.—An all-steel manlift has been installed in the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., and a Brown-Duval Moisture Tester has been added to its grain-grading equipment.—Edgar Schuelke, mgr.

Adel, Ia.—Verne Danielson, present manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Luther, Ia., has leased the Evans elevator at this point and will take active charge on Dec. 1.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Storm Lake, Ia.—The driveway has been lengthened and the pneumatic truck lift has been re-set in the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elevator Co., managed by H. E. Straight, to accommodate the large capacity trucks that now bring grain.

Fenton, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been doing some extensive remodeling of its house, including raising the building and putting in a new foundation, installing new cribbing and covering the elevator from top to bottom with galvanized iron sheathing.

Ft. Dodge, Ia.—Officers and directors of the Iowa Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n held their regular quarterly meeting at the ass'n's office here on Nov. 7, discussing code problems, plans for the annual convention in January and other matters of business routine.

Colo, Ia.—Thieves broke into the office of the Farmers Grain Co. the night of Nov. 15 and attempted to enter the safe. Breaking off the combination and attempting to use instruments to get the door open, they exploded a tear gas bomb placed in the safe as a protection against just such attacks. The gas successfully routed the burglars.

Alleman (Woodbine p. o.), Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., managed by J. Parmenter, has torn down its old east elevator, selling the lumber and scrapping the ancient machinery. It was a cribbed house. The company continues its business in the more modern 15,000-bu. west elevator, which has been its principal plant for a number of years.

Boone, Ia.—Frazier Cronin & Co. opened an office on Nov. 19 in the Boone National Bank Bldg., this city, under the management of M. A. Swanson, formerly with the Updike Grain Co., Farmers National Grain Corp. and the Iowa Feed Corp., Des Moines. Direct private wire connects with H. E. Cox & Co., Chicago, handling grains, cotton, provisions and stocks.

Fredericksburg, Ia.—We have purchased a new 12½-ton heavy duty scale, which we intend to install at once. We are also building a truck yard to handle livestock. Our outside scales will be installed in these yards. As trucking has become so intense it is impossible to ship by railroad to any advantage.—Fredericksburg Produce Ass'n, by L. L. Bittner, ass't mgr.

Ogden, Ia.—William Bakley, 78, owner of three elevators here and in the grain business at this point for the last 42 years, died on Nov. 6, and was buried in the Ogden cemetery the following Friday. His widow and administrator of the estate, and two daughters survive. The elevators are being managed at present by James Pritchard, second man for Mr. Bakley for over a decade.

Harris, Ia.—The T. E. Ibberson Co. has a crew of men at this station building a complete new driveway and office building at the Willey & Greig elevator here. A new 26-foot, 20-ton truck scale, having two dumps will be installed in the driveway at the elevator. This company owns two elevators in this town and both elevators will be covered with iron at this time and be fitted with Carey Stone asbestos and cement shingles. A new Richardson Automatic Scale will be installed for loading-out purposes.

OFF-GRADE GRAINS WANTED

Anything suitable for poultry feeding. Quote prices. Send samples. Carlots or less—sacked or bulk.

Security Produce Co.

315 N. Curtis St., Chicago, Ill.

Luther, Ia.—Our elevator was robbed on Oct. 23, the loss amounting to over \$400. The thieves broke a lock on a door to the office, worked the combination of the safe and smashed the inner door. C. H. Rainey, a local man, will be our next manager [succeeding Verne Danielson, whose resignation, to take effect Dec. 1, was reported in the Journals last number].—Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.

Slater, Ia.—H. L. Munn Lbr. Co., locally managed by C. A. Larson, has torn down one of the two elevators it bot several months ago from the Neilson & Dueland Grain Co., using the material to repair and strengthen the second house, which has also been covered with iron. Bins will be put in a wing of the latter for storage of oats and shelled corn, which will bring the capacity of the structure to 43,000 bus.

Davenport, Ia.—The Davenport Elvtr. Co. held its annual meeting of its line elevator managers on Nov. 6, in the home offices here. Twenty-five branch managers from Iowa, Minnesota and South Dakota attended. Following the business session, the company entertained the men with a sight-seeing trip thru the Tri-Cities late in the afternoon and in the evening the company was host at a dinner, followed by a theater party. Wallace Lerigo, general manager of the company, was in charge of the meeting.

Muscataine, Ia.—The Mississippi Valley Grain Co. (subsidiary of the Farmers Union Exchange, of Lone Tree, Ia.) has secured a five-year lease on its location on the river front, with the option of renewing for four consecutive five-year periods later. Rental terms were established at \$100 per year on business not in excess of 250,000 bus. of grain by rail, truck or over the sea wall; \$250 per year should business exceed 250,000 bus., and \$400 per year should business exceed 500,000 bus. J. H. Kent is local manager for the Mississippi Valley Grain Co.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Penick & Ford, Ltd., plan letting a contract during the last week of November for construction of a re-inforced concrete elevator and workhouse to hold 500,000 bus. Fireproof construction is to be followed thruout, and extra precautions against the dust explosion hazard will be taken with installation of as much window space as possible in the headhouse, plus a Gyro wet dust collecting system thruout. The headhouse will be about 36x36, 175 feet high, will have two legs, a cleaner, two hopper scales, bins for proposed later installation of a drier. It will be connected with the old storage, with room between for later construction of a seep house. Each of the eight storage tanks will be 30 feet in diameter and 107 feet high. These and their interstices will be served by a single conveyor belt at the top, and two similar belts in the conveyor tunnel at the bottom. Grain will be received on two unloading tracks, with a 2,000-bu. pit under each.

KANSAS

Netawaka, Kan.—Henry Lueck has purchased the Netawaka elevator and will operate it for the Derby Grain Co.

Marietta, Kan.—The Marietta Stock & Grain Co. has recently rebuilt the corn cribs that were demolished by a windstorm early in the fall.

Claffin, Kan.—The 100,000-bu. elevator under construction here for the Claffin Flour Mills (as reported in the Journals last number) is being built by the McDowell Const. Co.

Stafford, Kan.—Ray Davison has been appointed manager of the Stafford Grain & Supply Co.'s elevator, succeeding E. C. Bates, who has gone to Lehigh, to be manager of the Lehigh Mills.

Bushton, Kan.—The Bushton Grain & Supply Co. is making preparations for the erection of a new office, 20x26 feet, constructed of glazed tile, having a basement and modern in every respect. It will be of fireproof construction and will include two fireproof vaults.

Wichita, Kan.—The properties of the Otto Weiss Milling Co. here (also known as the Wichita Feed Mills Corp.) have been purchased by the Ralston-Purina Co. Approximately \$90,000 will be spent in the next few months installing new machinery and other improvements.

Brewster, Kan.—One local elevator man purchased a used fire extinguisher from a stranger Nov. 2, and shortly thereafter all of the pump extinguishers were stolen from the three local elevators. The "salesman" was traveling in an old model T Ford car with his family of five children. Keep your elevator securely locked.

Wellington, Kan.—The mill plant of the Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or the Larabee Flour Mills Co. was damaged by windstorm on Nov. 17.

Wichita, Kan.—After spending two weeks in the hospital, W. F. McCullough, grain buyer of the Kansas Milling Co., of which he is also the vice-pres., is able to be out again, much improved.

Lyons, Kan.—Frank L. Gray, veteran grain buyer at this place, died at the Lyons Hospital, Nov. 4, where he had been taken a week before, following a stroke, from which he did not regain consciousness. Mr. Gray located here in 1879, engaging in the feed store business with Will Tandy. Later he entered the grain business with E. W. Wright, and still later became grain buyer for the Lyons Milling Co., which position he kept for 26 years. Two years ago he opened a grain business of his own. His wife and three daughters survive him.

Atwood, Kan.—The Atwood Equity Co-op. Exchange is tearing its east elevator down completely and will replace this one with a new one. The work will be carried on thruout most of the winter, and all labor will be employed by the Atwood Equity Co-op. Exchange. The new elevator will be cribbed construction, about 50' to square. Fir cribbing will be used, 2x8 at base; 2x6, second raise and 2x4 thence to top. The new elevator will be located on the same site as the present east elevator. There will be 6 main bins and 8 overhead bins, 6 over drive and two over work floor. The plant will be completely iron clad, siding, eaves and roof and properly grounded for lightning protection. It will have a storage capacity of approximately 32,000 bus. Power will be with electric motor, standard installation and direct connection head drive with antifriction bearings on head pulley shaft and boot pulley. A motor driven suction fan will be connected to elevator leg at head. Light wiring will be in standard conduit, with approved extension cords. The plant will be one of the most modern frame country elevators in this part of the state. It is being planned to serve their future as well as present needs and every known precaution will be taken to reduce fire hazards to a minimum.

KENTUCKY

Augusta, Ky.—Charles Edwards, Sr., has just installed a mill for crushing corn, mixing feed and grinding meal.

Henderson, Ky.—Plans are under way for the establishment of a flour mill here by a new firm, the Henderson Milling Co., which expects to file articles of incorporation soon, the incorporators being Horace S. Nicholson, Bernard Posey and R. N. Culver. Mr. Culver was formerly connected with the Morganfield Roller Mills, which burned several months ago.

MARYLAND

Bel Air, Md.—Three men have been arrested charged with having broken into the feed establishment of McComas Bros., early this month, and of having stolen several hundred dollars.

Baltimore, Md.—It is reported that Eugene H. Beer, of E. H. Beer & Co., a well-known grain man of this city, may be a candidate for nomination as mayor of Baltimore on the Democratic ticket next spring. Mr. Beer is city registrar at present.

PACIFIC COAST WHEAT and OATS HENRY D. GEE

EXCHANGE BUILDING
SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

The Pacific Northwest has a good crop of grain. Do you need some of it? Rail or ocean shipment. We specialize in wheat and oats.

MICHIGAN

Detroit, Mich.—The American Malting Co. has under construction at its plant here a 410-foot concrete dock.

Merrill, Mich.—A fire reported as being caused by a defective chimney did slight damage in the plant of the Michigan Bean Co. on Nov. 12.

Salzburg (Bay City p. o.), Mich.—Herman Strevell was arrested on Nov. 14, charged with having stolen five bags of beans, which he sold at the Cass City Grain & Bean Co.'s elevator here.

Clare, Mich.—Gus Marotzke, the new owner of the Clare Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, as reported in the Journals last number, has had the warehouse reroofed, the machinery overhauled, coal scales repaired and other minor improvements made.

Grand Rapids, Mich.—The Ralston-Purina Co., headquarters St. Louis, Mo., has just opened its second feed mill in Michigan, located in the old G. R. & I. freight depot here. The plant has 10,000 square feet of floor space and is operated by electricity thruout. A. L. McCartney, the company's sales representative in the southern part of the state for the past eight years, has been made manager. The company's other Michigan feed mill is at Dundee, and was established about a year ago.

MINNESOTA

Alpha, Minn.—Wind damaged the roof of the office of the Alpha Grain Co. on Oct. 17.

Deer Creek, Minn.—The old flour mill here, built many years ago, is being wrecked.

Hanska, Minn.—Marvin Erickson has been appointed local agent of the Eagle Roller Mill Elvtr., succeeding J. Arnold Ouren, resigned.

Hector, Minn.—The elevator formerly operated by Alfred Johnson is being taken down. Early this fall the building was condemned for grain storage.

Luverne, Minn.—Agnes Maloney & Co. have leased their grain department to the Ashcreek Farmers Elvtr. Co., but will continue to operate their coal department.

Crookston, Minn.—Repairs are being made and new roofs are being put on the elevator belonging to the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Lewiston, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has awarded contract to the T. E. Ibberson Co. for rebuilding its driveway and installing a 20-ton, 26-foot scale with a strong truck dump. Other improvements will be made.

Henderson, Minn.—The Henderson Mill has been leased to A. P. Wagner, of Kasota, who opened it for business Nov. 15. Associated with him is Dan Corbit, who will operate the plant, which includes an elevator and feed mill.

Evansville, Minn.—C. E. Elmer, of Cottonwood, Minn., has purchased the local mill, moving here with his family and taking possession of the property early this month. F. R. Johnson, who has been operating the mill for the past year, retires. Mr. Elmer is making many improvements at the mill, including installation of a corn cracker and huller.

Minneapolis, Minn.—On Nov. 15 T. G. McCarthy, pres. of McCarthy Bros. Grain Commission Co., of this city, passed his 83rd milestone in life, and received many congratulations from fellow members of the Chamber of Commerce, of which he is the next oldest member. Mr. McCarthy is also chairman of the board of the Capital Elvtr. Co., of Duluth.

Goodhue, Minn.—Thomas H. Maley, pioneer grain dealer of this place, died at his home in Zumbrota on Nov. 4, at the age of 79 years. He had been in failing health for three years, and had been confined to his bed since August. For over 30 years Mr. Maley operated an elevator here and drove back and forth each day from Zumbrota to the elevator. He was local elevator manager for the Fleischman Malting Co. He is survived by three sons and two daughters.

MISSOURI

Eldon, Mo.—A grain bin large enough to hold a car of corn has been built to extend above both the first and second floors at the elevator of the Eldon Farmers Exchange, and a leg installed so that grain can be unloaded from the railroad track without handling. Other minor improvements have been made.

Gideon, Mo.—The elevator of the Gideon Anderson Lbr. Co. was totally destroyed by fire starting about 4:30 a. m. on Nov. 19.

Trenton, Mo.—C. C. Whiteley, who has been operating the Trenton Milling Co. on lease from the Benton Mfg. Co., has bot the plant and will install new machinery, remodel the office and extend the building before Jan. 1.

Kansas City, Mo.—The nominating com'tee of the Board of Trade has been appointed by the board of directors as follows: H. C. Gamage (chairman), B. L. Hargis, F. C. Davis, F. L. Ferguson and C. B. Wilser. Election of officers will be held on Jan. 8.

Kansas City, Mo.—Applicants for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade include Richard A. Wood, on transfer from W. H. Burns, deceased, whose membership sold for \$3,500, a decline of \$1,000 from the last previous sale. Earl A. Hogan is also an applicant for membership, on transfer from E. D. Bigelow, deceased, whose membership sold for \$3,350. The membership of George E. Roe has been posted for transfer to Warren H. Turner, no consideration being involved.

MONTANA

Deer Lodge, Mont.—The Missoula Mercantile Co. has purchased the elevator here owned and operated for the past 21 years by Frank Conley, and has placed George R. Rutherford in charge. A feed grinder and mixer will be installed in the near future. Starting next spring, a complete line of field seeds will be handled.

NEBRASKA

Omaha, Neb.—The Nebraska Consolidated Mills Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Nov. 13.

Denton, Neb.—Bert Bunnell, who operated an elevator here for many years, died Nov. 14, at the age of 62 years.

Chadron, Neb.—A four-story warehouse has been built and a 100-h.p. engine has been installed by the Chadron Mills. W. H. Cramer Constr. Co. had the contract.

Danbury, Neb.—A so-called fire extinguisher expert visited this town last month and took a fire extinguisher from the elevator for repairs, but as yet has not returned it.

Overton, Neb.—Fire (possibly caused by sparks from a locomotive) broke out in the elevator of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., Nov. 15, but it was soon brot under control, with little damage.

Blair, Neb.—Martin Kuhr, proprietor of the Blair Feed Mill, lost 11 tons of baled straw, on Nov. 7, when the barn in which it was stored burned. The fire was believed to be due to the heating of the straw.

Wayne, Neb.—The Kroger elevator here has been bot by W. C. Swanson, of Oakland, and T. A. Lally, of Bunker Hill, Kan., who have already taken charge. Marcus Kroger, former owner, is retiring from business.

Odell, Neb.—William Presnell, of Byron, has been appointed manager of the Odell Grain Co.'s elevator here, formerly the Crittenden Grain Co., succeeding H. H. Gausman. Mr. Presnell will move his family to this point soon.

Omaha, Neb.—R. C. Sackett has become manager of the feed department of the Omaha Flour Mills Co. He recently resigned his position in the sales department of the Ralston-Purina Co., where he has been for over nine years.

Indianola, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is building a modern 15,000-bu. cribbed iron-clad elevator with concrete hoppers bins. Its machinery is individually operated by motors. W. H. Cramer Constr. Co. has the contract. This replaces the house burned last April.

Stromsburg, Neb.—John Erickson, formerly in the grain business here with S. B. Samuelson, and later with his brother Erick, died in Englewood, Colo., recently, at the age of 75 years. Mr. Erickson went to Colorado from this place in 1910 on account of failing health. The body was brot here for burial.

Omaha, Neb.—George A. Roberts, former well known grain trader here, who recently reentered the business, has leased the same quarters in the Omaha Grain Exchange Bldg. that he occupied over a decade ago. His younger brother, A. R. Roberts, is associated with him in the firm, George A. Roberts Grain Co., reported in the Aug. 22 Journals as having been incorporated.

Omaha, Neb.—The following directors were chosen at the annual election of the Omaha Grain Exchange, on Nov. 14: J. H. Wright, Jr., J. H. Weaver, and R. E. Miller. On Nov. 20 the directors of the exchange met and chose the following officers for the ensuing year: For pres., M. I. Dolphin; vice-presidents, J. T. Buchanan and J. H. Wright, Jr.; treas., Frank C. Bell (re-elected for the third term); Frank P. Manchester, sec'y for the past 25 years, re-elected as sec'y.

Lebanon, Neb.—Early last month a traveler in a Hudson car with a very haughty air advised the manager of the Lebanon Equity Exchange that their insurance would be no good until his fire extinguisher was repaired, so the visitor was instructed to send it in to headquarters for repairs. He presented a bill for \$2.85 at the time, but the manager refused to pay the bill until the repaired extinguisher was returned. No name was given on bill presented. These traveling sharks are getting so numerous, it behooves every elevator operator to keep on guard.

NEW ENGLAND

Hinsdale, Mass.—Carlton A. Pierce, a retired grain dealer of this town, died suddenly at his home, Nov. 1, from acute dilation of the heart, aged 83 years. At the age of 14 he went to work for his step-father, Whitfield Bottum, who was in the grain business here, and at his death Mr. Pierce took over the business and conducted it for over 60 years. He retired in 1921, leaving the management of the business to his son, Carl. He is survived also by two married daughters. His wife died last March.

Boston, Mass.—The pneumatic system for unloading boats installed recently at the Mystic Elvtr. (as reported in the Journals recently), now under lease to the Continental Grain Co., has converted this port into a grain receiving terminal. Heretofore Boston handled grain for export thru excellent elevator facilities, equipped to receive grain from cars, but lacked equipment for unloading ships. The small shipments made by water in past years were taken care of by hand labor. The drouth in the Middle West this summer reduced rail shipments of grain to a minimum. The Pacific slope, having more grain, began to ship it eastward, and rail rates being prohibitive, grain came east by steamer thru the Panama Canal. New England railroads gain by the change due to substantial increase in short-haul traffic from tidewater to farmer. Also corn moved by water from Chicago to Boston for the first time this year. A year ago approximately 3,000,000 bus. of grain went out of Boston and none came in. This year practically none went out and about 1,000,000 bus. came in.—L. V. S.

NEW YORK

Albany, N. Y.—The Albany Milling Co., Inc., has filed notice of dissolution.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Having recovered from a major operation, W. A. Glatte, Quaker Oats Co.'s local manager, is back at his office desk again.

Oswego, N. Y.—Two new bins and spouts have been installed on the south side of the State Elvtr., to provide additional facilities for loading trucks.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Miss Ann Collard arrived at the home of Eugene Collard, pres., of Distributors Grain & Feed Co., on Nov. 7, tipping the scales at 8½ pounds.

New York, N. Y.—John Marshall, a formerly well known grain exporter and member of the Produce Exchange, who retired several years ago, died on Nov. 16, at the age of 85 years.

Albany, N. Y.—W. S. VanDerzee & Son, incorporated; capital stock, 120 shares no par value; incorporators: W. Sanford VanDerzee, Tynie V. VanDerzee and S. Vint VanDerzee; grain and feed dealers.

Baldwinsville, N. Y.—The plant of the Baldwinsville Milling Co., having a capacity of 500 barrels of flour a day, and which has been idle for several years, is to be put into operation again by the United Baking Co., of Schenectady, N. Y., it is reported, which will also operate a bakery and wholesale grocery in connection with the mill.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Eastern States Farmers Exchange this month completed its new 1,000,000-bu. concrete elevator just outside the corporate limits of this city, giving the company a total grain storage capacity of 1,100,000 bus. In addition to the elevator, the building program included a service building, 225x60 feet, housing locker rooms, paymaster's and millwright's quarters and printing shop, and an addition to the loading shed, doubling its size.

NORTH DAKOTA

Lawton, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, operated by Bob McMorran, is being equipped with electrical power.

Minot, N. D.—The Leland-Parker Hotel has been chosen as the headquarters for the convention of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of North Dakota to be held Feb. 5, 6 and 7. The sessions will be held in one of the two auditoriums which the local arrangements com'tee is considering.

OHIO

Columbus, O.—M. R. Maney, grain and feed broker, has announced a change of address, effective Nov. 19, his new location being 332 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.

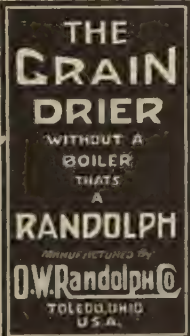
Urbana, O.—The Champaign County Farm Buro Service Co. will move to new quarters in December, occupying an entire building which is being refitted for it. Grinding machinery has been installed also.

Warren, O.—Mail addressed to G. C. Griffin, Newman Feed Mill, is returned by the postoffice marked "Unknown—unclaimed," tho Mr. Griffin was recently reported as remodeling the Newman Feed Mill, which he recently purchased.

Columbus, O.—New members of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n are: Paul Dudgeon, Rockford, O.; Mulkey Salt Co., G. F. Martin Ohio representative, Dayton, O., and Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Johnstown, O.—John Reed Alsdorf, one of the oldest citizens of this county and pioneer elevator operator, died in Columbus, O., at the home of his son, Nov. 7, at the age of 94 years. Mr. Alsdorf moved to Johnstown when a young man and operated an elevator here.

Washington C. H., O.—The Gwinn Elvtr. Co. is erecting five reinforced concrete grain tanks, having a capacity of about 20,000 bus. each, immediately back of the company's big frame elevator, giving the Gwinn Co. a total storage capacity of 175,000 bus. The Clemens Const. Co. has the contract. It is expected that the new elevator will be in operation early in February.




RANDOLPH DRIERS

FOR

Grain, Soya Beans, Rice

AND

Dehydrators for Alfalfa, Sweet Corn and Vegetables



Xenia, O.—Mail addressed to W. O. Oldham, manager Oldham Feed & Seed Co., is returned by the postoffice marked "Removed—present address unknown."

Wellington, O.—Richard A. Cordway has bot the elevator, feed store and gasoline station owned and operated for the last seven months by Harry Allen, who bot the business last April from E. S. Greenfield. Mr. Cordway will erect a garage for repair work. His son, Arthur, will operate the gasoline station located in front of the elevator.

Mt. Sterling, O.—E. O. Teegardin, of Duvall, O., and myself have purchased the properties formerly owned and operated by the Sterling Grain Co. at this point and possession was taken on Nov. 9. The company is incorporated for \$25,000 under the laws of Ohio and will be known as Teegardin-Cook Grain Co.—Wade H. Cook, Teegardin-Cook Grain Co.

Lebanon, O.—Fire, caused by an explosion of gasoline in a nearby bulb warehouse, spread to the grain elevator, warehouse and office building of Lewis & Drake, Inc., on Nov. 10, destroying them; loss, \$18,000; partly insured. The plant will be rebuilt on the present site, the company occupying temporary quarters in the meantime in the Collins Garage, in the Fred Bldg.

OKLAHOMA

Albany, Okla.—A grist mill owned by Lee Cain was one of several business buildings destroyed by fire starting from a defective flue in a grocery store, on Nov. 1, at 9:15 a. m.

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Portland, Ore.—R. T. Johnstone, of R. T. Johnstone & Co., grain commission firm, is improving from his recent serious illness, but is not yet able to attend to business.

Pendleton, Ore.—Philip I. Welk, son of the late I. A. Welk, prominent flour milling man, will succeed his father in the management of the Pendleton unit of the Western Milling Co.—F. K. H.

Seattle, Wash.—The Globe Feed Mills that burned July 1 with a loss of \$60,000, as reported in the Journals at the time, have been rebuilt and the company is now manufacturing all kinds of feed.

Plaza, Wash.—A judge in the superior court has ruled that the Plaza Farmers Union Warehouse & Elevator Co. must satisfy Verne Tomlinson's creditors before it can foreclose on the \$7,577 mortgage on Tomlinson's farm.

Portland, Ore.—Alfred Albers, formerly in the Seattle office of Albers Bros. Milling Co., will have charge of the Portland office of the company, Ray Maier, formerly in charge here, having been transferred to Seattle to be chief of the grain division there.

Spokane, Wash.—Altho the time and place are not definitely settled yet, it is that probable that the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n will hold its mid-winter meeting in this city the latter part of January. Answers to a questionnaire sent out indicate a preference for this city.

Seattle, Wash.—Ray Maier, who has had charge of the Portland offices of Albers Bros. Milling Co., is being transferred by the company to this city, where he will be in charge of the grain department. Alfred Albers, formerly in the local office, has been transferred to Portland.

Olympia, Wash.—Grain and milling corporations owning warehouses cannot act as surety on each others bonds, according to ruling of the attorney general. Four grain warehouse bonds, each for \$50,000, specifically were rejected, and many others are involved. The attorney-general holds as the corporations have not complied with insurance laws they cannot do surety business, such as signing the bonds.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—More than 3,500,000 bus. of wheat are annually ground into flour and cereal by Spokane mills. The Sperry Flour Co.'s 1,700-barrel plant and the Centennial Flouring Co.'s 1,000-barrel mill are operating 24 hours a day. The former providing an annual market for 3,000,000 bus. of wheat and the latter for 100,000 bus a month. The Dina-Mite Foods Co. is producing 500,000 packages of breakfast food.—F. K. H.

PENNSYLVANIA

Elkland, Pa.—The Elkland Feed Mill recently closed has been reopened by the G. L. F. Co-op. Service. For the present C. B. Tallman, manager of the G. L. F. store at Knoxville, will supervise the business here.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Yankton, S. D.—Henry DeCamp, prominent grain dealer and elevator man, died at his home here Nov. 15, at the age of 74 years.

Hecla, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co.'s elevator and other buildings here have been painted and repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Vayland, S. D.—The National-Atlas Elevator Co. is reroofing and repairing its local elevator. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Winners, S. D.—A short circuit in a motor in the elevator of the Rosebud Grain Co. caused it to burst into flames, causing slight damage, on Oct. 31.

Huron, S. D.—The sessions of the South Dakota Farmers Elevator Ass'n convention to be held in this city Dec. 11, 12 and 13, will be held in the Marvin Hughitt Hotel.

SOUTHEAST

Jackson, Miss.—The decision of Judge Amis in chancery court that the mileage tax law on commercial trucks operating in the state of Mississippi is unconstitutional and discriminatory was received joyfully by grain and feed dealers of this state as most of their equipment consists of heavy trucks. The tax rate ranges from 1 cent to 1½ cent per mile after an exemption of 6,000 miles. The act was considered discriminatory because it exempted log and farm trucks. The court decision was given as a result of the filing of a suit by the state against the Evans-Terry Co., wholesale grocer, of Laurel, Miss., to compel the company to pay the tax. The attorney general is reported to have stated that an appeal will be taken to the State Supreme Court.

TENNESSEE

Mount Carmel (r. d. from Covington), Tenn.—Tom Anderson is erecting a new building for his grist mill, which has heretofore been in the same building as his store.

TEXAS

Waka, Tex.—A re-organization of the Waka Grain Growers, an affiliate of the Farmers National Grain Corp., has been effected.—R. D.

Spearman, Tex.—The Spearman Grain Growers is the re-organization of a farmers' company, affiliated with the Farmers National Grain Corp.—R. D.

Temple, Tex.—Turning his car into a ditch to avoid striking another car, R. E. Wendland, owner of the Wendland Grain Co., this city, sustained body bruises and a broken nose recently, while on his way to attend the feed manufacturers' code meeting at Ft. Worth.

UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—Approval has been given by Washington of the personnel of the Utah-Idaho country grain elevator code authority, the names of which were given in the Sept. 12 Journals.

WISCONSIN

Superior, Wis.—The Cargill Elevator Co. contemplates having a marine leg, of steel construction, installed in one of its five elevators here.

Somerset, Wis.—T. R. Poirer, of the Somerset Milling Co., is erecting a new cement block building on some recently purchased land and will install a feed mill.

Lena, Wis.—J. N. Bassett, proprietor of Lena Elevators, dealer in feeds, seeds, flour, etc., has retired from business and N. D. Schleis, of Antigo, Wis., on Nov. 1 took possession of the former's buildings, stock, and the good-will in the business, continuing with the same line of merchandise as before.

Portage, Wis.—Feed mill equipment for the Unity Mills Distributing Co. is being installed by the T. E. Ibberson Co. There will be a Jay Bee Hammer Type Mill with a 40-h.p. motor used for grinding. Bins and legs will be provided. A scalper and a magnetic separator and attachment will be used.

Whitelaw, Wis.—The Whitelaw Roller Mill, owned by Wolfgang Grall, burned at 4:30 a. m., Nov. 17. The fire is believed to have started in a garage attached to the mill; loss, about \$9,000. The mill was erected about 35 years ago and has been in the possession of the Grall family continuously since that time.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Riebs Co. has closed its feed department, and William C. Moll, who has been head of that department, has been appointed sales manager by the Mohawk Feed Co., also of this city, which has recently been incorporated, with a capital stock of 400 shares having a par value of \$10 each; incorporators: William C. Moll, Elmer J. DeBuhr and Charles H. Gorman.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange is reported to have signed a 20-year lease on new quarters in the Munkwitz Bldg., at the corner of North Milwaukee and East Mason Sts., and will occupy them by May 1, 1935. The exchange has occupied its present quarters for over 50 years. Two stories, the top one of two-story height, will be added to the Munkwitz Bldg., making it a nine-story structure, the exchange occupying the top floor and weighing and inspection departments being on the mezzanine floor. The addition and other remodeling will involve an expenditure of about \$215,000. Grain companies will take space in the building, also. After the exchange vacates its present quarters, the building will be made over into a \$100,000 restaurant.

Fort Worth

The Fastest Growing Grain Market in the Southwest is the logical market for your grain.

Try any of these Fort Worth Grain and Cotton Exchange Members:

James E. Bennett & Co.

Grains, Stocks, Provisions

Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elevator & Whse. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

**Specialists in
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

HH ROBERTSON CO
BUILDING PRODUCTS BUILDING PRODUCTS
PITTSBURGH, PA.

District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities
ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF

Supply Trade

Chicago, Ill.—E. V. Syrcher has succeeded J. F. Cruikshank as manager of the local office of Howe Scale Co.

South Bend, Wash.—Dixie Shell Products Co. here is now operating at capacity grinding oyster shell supplying the poultry trade. Walter Landphere is manager of the new plant.—F. K. H.

North Platte, Neb.—W. H. Cramer, of the W. H. Cramer Constr. Co., was married to Miss Mildred M. McKeown of this city on Nov. 6. They make their home at 513 Elm St., the home of the groom for nearly 20 years.

Schenectady, N. Y.—A new catalog of industrial cable has been issued by the General Electric Co., its 127 pages being replete with data of great value to those having to do with the planning, installation and care of electrical equipment using wiring insulated with rubber or other materials.

Omaha, Neb.—Van Ness Construction Co. is building a 24x30 ft. frame 2-story warehouse on a concrete foundation for housing supplies and equipment used in its extensive elevator building and repairing business. Part of the warehouse space will be devoted to a machine shop for reconditioning of elevator machinery.

Owensboro, Ky.—J. W. McCulloch, Jr., who was injured in an automobile crash Oct. 10, died Oct. 21. He was formerly vice pres. of the Anglo-American Mill Co. With Freeman Little, former pres. of that company, he organized a company to build a distillery to be operated as McCulloch's Green River Whiskies, Inc., with himself as pres.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The Louisville Drying Machine Co. has recently filed suit at Peoria, Ill., against the Hiram Walker Co., distillers, of Canada, and others, charging that distillery sloop presses installed in the new Walker Distillery were directly copied from presses built by the Louisville company and installed in the Hiram Walker plant at Walkerville, Ontario, and on which the Louisville company holds patents.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—In addition to a materially increased flow of grain thru elevators to the Kentucky distilleries the reborn distilling business has also done a reasonably good job of cleaning up the market as to old roller mills, and created a new demand for rolls, recorugating, etc., along with a reasonable demand for new mills. Country distillers trying to get into production with as small an investment as possible have been inclined to use second-hand mills where they could be procured in good condition.—A. W. W.

Atlanta, Ga.—Link-Belt Co. has purchased the physical assets of the Bailey-Burruss Mfg. Co. All divisions of Link-Belt's sales offices are being moved to the Bailey-Burruss plant, which will henceforth be known as the Atlanta plant of Link-Belt Co. The new combined operations will be headed by I. H. Barbee, who is being transferred from the Philadelphia plant of the company. Mr. Barbee was formerly the manager of the company's office here. R. L. Lowder, J. O. Bailey and J. R. Martin will be a part of the new organization.

Sixty foreign countries have resorted to some form of price fixing by government and not one success is recorded. How bureaucrats do love to experiment with the taxpayers' money.

Counsel for Arthur W. Cutten has filed a brief asking dismissal of the action brought by the Sec'y of Agriculture to bar him from trading, alleging that Mr. Cutten was deprived of his constitutional right to trial by jury.

New Dealers Becoming Aware of Sad Reality

The National Planning Board composed of Frederic A. Delano, Chas. E. Merriam and Wesley C. Mitchell, visions a new world under a co-ordinated scheme of national planning; but finds fault with the N.R.A. and A.A.A. in a report made for the Board by Lewis L. Lorwin and A. F. Hinrich, who state that:

The NRA has made little progress so far in settling the difficult problems of wage differentials between industries and sections.

The NRA has set up new difficulties in the path of industrial planning. To begin with, the process of code making for the purpose of recovery was so directed as to impede, rather than advance, the planful reconstruction of industry.

The codes were set up hastily on the assumption that a bad code was better than none at all.

The 475 codes in existence are a complex and confusing system.

The emergency agricultural recovery program has been seriously affected by the drouth of 1934. What has been brought home to us is the extreme danger of basing a program on curtailment of output.

The line between plenty and scarcity is too thin, and in any case in regard to most agricultural products the American people are still below an adequate diet level.

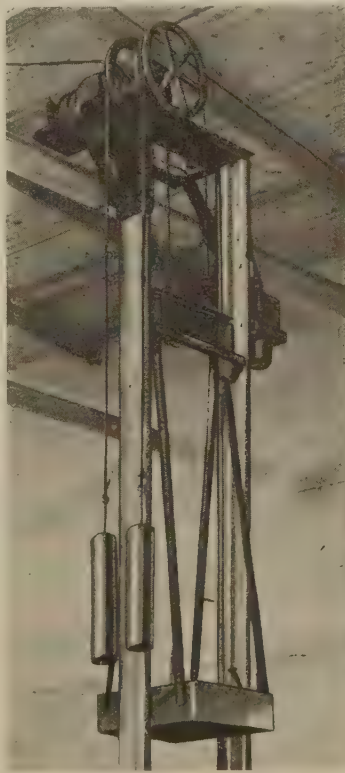
The program of eliminating acreage from production means a displacement of farmers from their present occupations, and the question of the capacity of industry to absorb such farmers is inevitably raised.

Neither is the Department of Agriculture giving full recognition to the question whether it is economical to put men back on the land on small holdings in order to give them subsistence employment, and whether a decent standard of living can be achieved on such a basis, or whether subsistence farms are going to become the dumping ground of the economic wastage of the country.

Improved Electric All-Steel Manlift

An improved electric, all-steel manlift is now being offered to the trade by the White Star Co., making trips up and down in the grain elevator a pleasure instead of an irksome task.

Equipped with ball bearings throughout, this new electric manlift can easily be stopped and locked anywhere desired, has a foot brake and



Improved Electric All-Steel Manlift

a safety brake, cage and cross head is entirely fireproof, automatically stops at the top and bottom, and is equipped with a totally enclosed motor and a dust-proof oil-immersed reversing switch.

With safe and easy passage to the cupola it is a pleasure to inspect all bearings every night before leaving for home, and thus reduce the fire hazards.

Foreign Grain Market Factors.

The Irish Free State has prohibited purchases of foreign wheat until Jan. 31, 1935.

The Argentine government has imposed an export tax of $\frac{1}{4}$ cent per bushel on corn and barley.

Liverpool is said to be the most expensive grain port in the country, and the District Ass'n of Chartered Shipowners is voicing complaint.

Australia's wheat area extends in a comparatively narrow strip across the southern part from east to west and totals 15,500,000 acres.

The market for futures in Buenos Aires has been re-opened for delivery in February of wheat and flaxseed, independently of prices fixed by the federal grain board.

Northern Ireland will buy wheat from registered growers up to $\frac{1}{8}$ of the anticipated supply, the London government having appointed the Flour Millers Corporation to do the buying.

British Barley on this crop must be of poor quality. Of 200 samples examined by experts at a conference of brewers and farmers held at Harpenden, Herts., recently only one was placed in the highest grade.

Construction of granaries on farms to hold back wheat is to be fostered by the Argentine government thru the Argentine National Bank which will make loans to tenants or owners for the building of portable granaries.

France sold 8,000,000 bus. of wheat abroad at a loss of \$15,000,000. Germany took 100,000 tons, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 50,000 tons. The government still has part of its 450,000 tons to get rid of. More meddling by politicians who know nothing of business.

Farm mortgages in Poland have been cut 50 per cent by a decree forcing creditors to accept 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent 50-year bonds worth about 50 per cent in the market. The farmers will experience real difficulty in borrowing any more money.

The Flandin government in France on Nov. 20 unanimously approved a plan to scrap price fixing on wheat, as the necessary \$98,700,000 could not be spared, according to Minister of Finance Germain Martin. Premier Flandin plans to sell wheat as fast as bought.

Argentine costs of producing crops have been cut to 40 per cent under the costs of 6 years ago. The peso formerly was worth 96 U. S. cents, last year 42 cents and this November 26 cents or less, and actually 15 of the former U. S. gold cents. This explains why Argentine shippers can undersell in the markets of the world.

The Danube Basin corn crop of 1934 estimated at 480,000,000 bus., compared with 435,500,000 bus. in 1933 and with the five-year average production of 439,000,000 bus. during 1928-32, according to Attache L. G. Michael at Belgrade. The quantity of corn to be available for export from the Danube Basin in 1934-35 is placed at 79,000,000 bus., compared with exports of 47,000,000 bus. in 1933-34.

The general condition of the growing wheat in Argentina is considered good at present. Of the old crop about 40,000,000 bus. are available for export. Freight bookings continue heavy, and there are at the present time either loading, waiting to load or chartered, 57,778,000 bus., against a total of only 20,424,000 bus. on the corresponding date of last year. As the stocks of maize, linseed and other grains are comparatively light, it is to be supposed that much of this tonnage is intended for wheat.

Field Seeds

Crown Point, Ind.—Peter F. Hein, seedsman, was elected state treasurer.

Roland, Ia.—The Skromme Seed & Nursery Co. is remodeling and enlarging its buildings.

Petersburg, Ind.—A McMillin Truck Dump has been installed by Wyatt's Feed & Seed Store.

Albany, N. Y.—The New York seed law will go into effect Dec. 1. The labeling requirements are strict.

Denver, Colo.—The Colorado Seedsmen's Ass'n will hold its annual meeting Dec. 7 at the Oxford Hotel.

San Francisco, Cal.—The Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n held a meeting here Nov. 27 at the Palace Hotel.

Deschutes County, Oregon, claims to be unsurpassed as a producer of small seeds, such as alsike clover.—F. K. H.

Fairmont, Minn.—Musser Bros. are building a seed house, 40x60 ft., west of their elevator on the Milwaukee right of way.

Grimes, Ia.—The Hi-Bred Seed Corn Co. has raised its price to \$10.50 and \$9.50 from \$6 and \$7 per bushel, on account of short crop.

Kansas City, Mo.—A. M. Brunson has been sent from Washington to take charge of the seed office opened here by the federal seed corn conservation.

Roseburg, Ore.—Corn which won the Pacific northwest championship was a feature of Roseburg's annual corn show, according to J. Roland Parker, manager.—F. K. H.

Evansville, Ind.—Henry Wilson, Sr., 63 years old, associated with the McCarty Seed Co., and well known to the trade, is dead after a short illness. He is survived by the widow and two sons.—W. B. C.

Washington, D. C.—The crop of cane seed is reported to be the smallest on record. Supplies of amber cane seed are relatively shorter than those of sumac or orange cane, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIoux CITY, IOWA

Sloux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	Iowa
Sioux Falls	So. Dak.
Norfolk	Nebr.
Carroll	Iowa
Billings	Mont.
Algona	Iowa
Fairmont	Minn.
Albert Lea	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

"Tests conducted during the last year in the dry areas show that a number of new hybrid strains of wheat are very promising because of their drouth resistance," is the report made Nov. 10 by the National Research Council at Winnipeg.

Winchester, Tenn.—The seed department of the Vaughan Hardware Co. was almost totally destroyed by fire Nov. 4. The loss was insured. A new building will be erected, and until completed business will be continued in a temporary location.

St. Louis, Mo.—Frank Barnidge died Nov. 13, aged 70 years. Every day for 38 years he had been at the office of the Prunty Seed & Grain Co., which he owned, and which will be continued by Frank H. and Edw. C. Barnidge and Frank O. Bauer, Jr.

Chehalis, Wash.—George R. Thompson of the Thompson Seed Co. reports increased returns from winter peas and hairy vetch in that section. Growers of Austrian peas also did exceptionally well. Demand for wheat seed is the best in years.—F. K. H.

Kansas City, Mo.—Seeds are priced here as follows, per cwt.: lespedeza, \$5@6; timothy, \$15@17; alfalfa, \$13.50@16.50; sweet clover, \$5.50@7; red clover, \$17@20; sudan, \$6.50@7.50; millet, German, \$4@4.50; Siberian, \$3.75@4; hog, \$2.50@3; caneseed, \$2.50@3; sorgo, \$2.50.

Baker, Ore.—The Hoge-Wells Supply Co. has installed a seed cleaning machine employing air separation. Near one end of a closed room 12 ft. long is a canvas belt driven by two steel rollers on which the seed is fed by a hopper and thrown horizontally thru the air, falling into six compartments on the floor of the room, the material being sorted, by size and weight, into six lots.

Cambridge, N. Y.—The federal court gave a hearing recently on the petition of the Wayne National Bank of Detroit to compel receivers of the Jerome B. Rice Seed Co. to wind up its affairs. The concern has been in receivership for three years. Some of the creditors and stockholders desire the business to be continued. The company has \$201,000 in cash, \$230,000 in accounts receivable, \$294,000 in inventory, \$230,000 in plant and equipment.

Fargo, N. D.—The reorganization of Magill & Co., which went into receivership a year ago, was completed Nov. 10. The Magill's will continue to conduct the business, known as the Fargo Seed House. The officers now are, pres., H. E. Magill; vice pres. and general manager, W. H. Magill; sec'y, C. C. Wattam; treas., John C. Heisler, who was the receiver. In direct charge of the grain elevator and mechanical operations will be W. H. Sparrow, well known in Northwest grain and elevator circles, and recently manager of the Berthold Farmers Elevator Co. of Berthold, N. D., for eight years.

Shenandoah, Ia.—Lyle Erwin of Omaha, Neb., was found guilty in the federal court at Omaha Nov. 13 of having attempted to extort \$6,000 from seedsman, Earl E. May. He wrote extortion letters last June directing the placing of a package containing the money. Erwin was seized after picking up the dummy package in the outskirts of Council Bluffs.

Rokusun is a promising soybean variety which has come along rapidly at Willard, N. C., where it probably will be distributed locally in limited quantities next spring. This variety is very nutritious and has the characteristic cooking qualities and fine flavor of the edible types, some of which can be served equally well boiled, baked, roasted like nuts or as a green vegetable.

Government Agents in the Seed Business

Seed companies, among the first of the industries to show an active desire to clean up their own ranks and co-operate with seed control officials and the federal department of agriculture, offering pure varieties and strains of seeds, free from weed seeds, to the farming public, now feel concern over the activities of government agencies. This applies particularly to growers and handlers of seed corn.

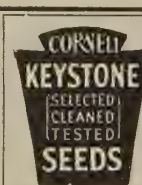
In Iowa and other agricultural states where corn has been re-sealed, government agencies are reported as proposing to take advantage of existing first privileges on buying re-sealed corn. Seedsmen anticipate the government will take over much of the re-sealed corn and offer it as low priced seed thru county agents and farm bureaus. Should this be done the seed houses will be faced with almost certain loss on their painfully acquired stocks of high grade seed corn.

Of course, it is the avowed purpose of government agencies to in no way interfere with existing distributors of grass and field seeds. Government agencies are supposed to step into the breach and help out only when private agencies are unable to handle the business, or have exhausted their stocks. It seems this was also the plan on stocks of blue grass seed acquired by government agencies from the blue grass pool a year ago, for relief purposes.

At Ottumwa, Ia., is a golf course that is reported to have saved money because the government agent gave it 1,000 lbs. of relief blue grass seed, the only restrictions being that the seed must not be sold, or used in any other district.

It is difficult to understand how the gift of 1,000 lbs. of blue grass seed to a golf course out of relief stocks helps needy farmers.

But it is not difficult to understand how some seed house lost a sale by the government agent's action. Nor how the seed corn business may be adversely affected by the distribution of re-sealed corn as seed.



BUYERS AND SELLERS
All Field and Grass Seeds
Mail Samples

CORNELL SEED COMPANY
Wholesale Field and Garden Seeds
ST. LOUIS, MO.

ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas
St. Louis, Missouri

NOBLE BROTHERS

Wholesale Field Seeds

GIBSON CITY, ILLINOIS

Red Clover, Alsike, Alfalfa, Timothy
SOY BEANS

CRABBS REYNOLDS TAYLOR CO.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

GRAIN

Clover and Timothy Seeds
GET IN TOUCH WITH US

Lespedeza Revolutionizing the Field Seed Trade

By A. W. W.

A veteran seedsman of Louisville, Ky., in a recent discussion of trend of the times, remarked that the entire complexion of the seed business, and of the hay market, is being changed in the Central states by the rapid development of Korean clover, or Lespedeza.

This seedsman said: "Of course, I don't like to admit that it means cessation of the general field seed business as we have known it, and that the volume of seed sales as handled by the jobbers will decline materially.

"However, it is a situation that we can not ignore. We can find no consolation in the argument of the buggy salesman who insisted the automobile is a fad and won't stay. It did stay, just as Korean clover will stay.

"This crop appeals to the farmer. It is the most profitable product to which he can plant his acreage. He can make more off his Korean clover fields than anything else he can plant, at a tremendous saving in time and labor while the plant improves his land, and prevents erosion.

"What hurts the seedsman is that every farmer produces his own seed. Lespedeza is a prolific producer, and increases as much as 3,000 per cent. In 1933, a good seed producing year, 25 pounds of seed brought a return of 400 to 1,200 pounds. The past summer yields were not so good, but ran from 300 to 600 pounds. This means that the grower not only has seed for his own use, but seed to sell. It means that where this seed is introduced the seed trade will steadily lose business, in that the farmers will plant Korean Lespedeza rather than other crops.

"On glutted markets seed brought 2½ to 3 cents a pound, while at the present time re-cleaned seed is being purchased at around 5 cents; and resold at 6 cents or better. For a time farmers were selling hay at the baler for \$14 to \$16 a ton, although the market worked off after the drouth eased, and such hay is now jobbing in car lots at around \$12 a ton.

"This crop proves a very good substitute for timothy, red top, orchard, and various clovers. While the hay is not as good perhaps as other hays, it is cheap hay, that has good feeding value, and the farmer is looking for a good return, on a cheap seed, at a minimum of cost for seed and labor.

"Conservative estimates indicate a ten million pound carry over of seed, plus a thirty million pound crop this year, which means low prices for Korean seed and continued activity in its use."

This particular seedsman has always been more interested in clovers, bluegrass, timothy, red top orchard, etc., but admitted several years

ago that the new product would revolutionize the seed business, and while he was not anxious to stock it at the start, it was forced upon him by demands of his customers. A few years ago Korean seed commanded fabulous prices, in that it was scarce, but so many farmers grew it for seed that the market became loaded, after which growers began giving more attention to it from the standpoint of hay.

Misbranding of Seed

The Louisville Seed Co., Louisville, Ky., shipped to Pulaski, Va., seed labeled alsike 79%, red clover 17%, weed seeds 3%, whereas there was "not more than 51.85%" of alsike, "not less than 22.08%" red clover, and "not less than 11.5%" of weed seed. The defendant pleaded guilty on Oct. 9, to violation of the Federal Seed Act, and was fined \$200.

The National Seed Co., of Louisville, Ky., shipped red top to Christiansburg, Va., labeled "Pure Seed 80%," found to consist of pure seed 47.58% and timothy 39.23%. The case was terminated on Oct. 9, with a plea of guilty and a fine of \$200.

L. P. Cook, Memphis, Tenn., who has been involved in several previous seed cases, shipped six bags of sorghum seed to Selma, Ala., labeled "Purity 97%, Inert .01%, Germination approx. 80%." This seed was found to have a purity of 87.4%, to contain 11.3% of inert matter, and to germinate 61%, and four remaining bags were seized by the U. S. marshal for being misbranded in violation of the Federal Seed Act. Judging from the live pure seed found by test, this shipment was worth little more than two-thirds as much as the label indicated. No claimant appeared for the seed that was seized and on Nov. 2, its destruction was ordered by the court.

Caution Against Argentine Red Oats

The red rust-proof seed oats grown in the Southwest and particularly in Texas have a deserved reputation; but all oats that are red are not of the rust-proof variety. Growers seeding the red Algerian oats will be greatly disappointed in the crop. Hitherto there has been small danger of such error, as seed oats have not been imported.

This year, however, large quantities of red oats of the Algerian variety have been imported from Argentina for feed.

The imported oats are selling at ports for about 55 to 60 cents a bushel and at interior points for enough more to pay the freight. Genuine seed oats grown in Texas sell for 70 to 80 cents a bushel. Farmers are warned that the saving of 20 per cent or so in the cost of seed is likely to result in a loss of a good deal more than 20 per cent in the crop.

Dealers who handle these imported oats for seed are subject to the Federal Seed Act. The Department of Agriculture has announced that persons who knowingly sell for seeding purposes grain which has been imported for purposes other than seed, are subject to prosecution.

The Federal Seed Act requires that imported seed may not contain in excess of 3 per cent of weed seeds, and shall contain not less than 65 per cent of live pure seed. If ostensibly imported for other than seed purposes it is not subject to the import restrictions; but if the oats are knowingly sold subsequently for seeding purposes, the seller immediately becomes subject to the provisions of the Seed Act, whether the grain does or does not enter interstate commerce.

Red Algerian is late maturing and lacks winter resistance. Red Algerian strains tested by the Department in the last two winters have survived from fall seeding only in the extreme South where there is no winter-killing of any varieties. It is a late oat and not desirable in the South on that account, and should not be used for seed.

Barley Improvement Meetings in Minnesota

Managers of grain elevators and railway station agents at the following points in Minnesota have joined in promoting meetings of farmers for improvement of the barley crop: At Lakefield, Dec. 17; Fulda, Dec. 18; Wykoff, Dec. 19; Rushford, Dec. 20, and Caledonia, Dec. 21.

Assisting in putting on the all day program at the country points will be the Northwest Crop Improvement Ass'n, extension service of the University of Minnesota, Federal Grain Supervision, and agricultural department of the Milwaukee Road.

Farmers will be urged to bring in a sample of seed for examination and special report for their benefit. Practical information will be given on the kind of barley the maltster wants, control of blight and smut, grading, and threshing and handling problems.

Smut of Wheat Widely Prevalent

Portland, Ore., and Seattle, Wash., are competitors for the doubtful honor of receiving the greatest number of cars of smutty wheat during the crop year July 1, 1933, to June 30, 1934. Out of 18,247 cars of wheat received at Portland 5,138, or 28.2%, were smutty; against 2,944 out of 10,962 cars received at Seattle, or 26.9%, according to the federal grain supervision.

The inspectors report as smutty "all wheat which has an unmistakable odor of smut, or which contains spores, balls or portions of balls, of smut in excess of a quantity equal to two balls of average size in 50 grams of wheat."

Out of 299,633 cars of wheat received at all markets, 20,317, or 6.8 per cent, were smutty, and the statistics indicate that the Pacific Northwest is the chief offender, altho considerable smut is found in Nebraska, Omaha reporting 1,107 cars smutty out of 9,718 received, or 11.4 per cent. Ogden, Utah, had 549 cars out of 3,144; Fort Worth Tex., 893 out of 7,831.

Very little smut was found in the wheat at Grand Forks, N. D., only 89 cars out of 16,965 received. Springfield, Ill., had only 9 smutty cars out of 1,635; Chicago 136 cars out of 7,743.

No smut whatever was reported in the 443 cars received at New York, and in the 426 cars arriving at Coffeyville, Kan. Kansas City, Mo., however, had 714 cars out of 12,601, while Kansas City, Kan., had 405 out of 12,910.

Altho the percentage of smutty wheat arriving on the market since 1930 has decreased slightly there is room for improvement, as evidently only a small fraction of the wheat growers have adopted the up-to-date treatment of seed by copper carbonate dust to rid their fields of this parasitic fungus.

Swedish Type Seed Oats (Pick-o-the-Crop)

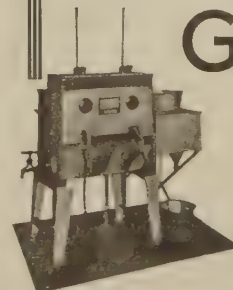
An opportunity to increase your profits by introducing the type oat that commands a premium.

Write for
Sample and Price.

The Metamora Elevator Co.

Metamora, Ohio

HIGHER GRADE GRAIN



commands a premium.

Be assured of your grades before shipping by checking with the same equipment used in terminal markets and in the U. S. Grain Inspection Department.

Profit Is Assured by Using Correct
GRAIN GRADING EQUIPMENT

Official Brown-Duval Moisture Testers	Sample Pans Accessories
Scales	Weight Per Bushel Testers
Sieves—Grain and Seed	Emerson Dockage Kickers
Triers	
Mixers	

SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU
325 W. HURON STREET
CHICAGO ILLINOIS

Grain Carriers

The St. Lawrence canals are to be kept open until midnight Nov. 30, weather and ice conditions permitting. Lake navigation is expected to close Dec. 10.

In only 10 working hours the steamship Grelhead discharged 7,150 tons of grain at Rotterdam. Elevating legs discharged 3,100 tons, the remainder being taken out by pneumatic suction.

Washington, D. C.—The Interstate Commerce Commission on Nov. 20 ordered a revision of class freight rates west of the Mississippi River, permitting carriers to reduce rates for distances under 170 miles to meet truck competition.

Ernest O. Thompson, a member of the Texas Railroad Commission, is advocating the hauling of loaded trucks on flat cars at 10 cents a mile, saving the highway carriers more than 4 cents per mile and giving the rails additional business on the long hauls.

Chicago, Ill.—Between Chicago and Manchester, Ia., the Illinois Central will inaugurate a new pick-up service by truck for stock shipments within 10 miles of any station free, and a rebate of 3 cents per hundred pounds to farmers who haul to the station.

Registration thruout the country of 270,537 "for-hire" trucks has been reported to the National Code Authority for the Trucking Industry. The authority has begun a drive for the registration of 50,000 more trucks by Jan. 1. It has been estimated that there are approximately 400,000 "for-hire" trucks in the country.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Nov. 10 totaled 27,251, against 27,921 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads. No record is available of the movement of grain by truck, but it was considerable and greatly in excess of a year ago.

A shipload of 200,000 bus. of wheat from the Pacific Coast to Chicago, after passing thru the Panama Canal, the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes completed its trip to the Chicago mill by rail from Milwaukee at 5 cents per 100 lbs. rail freight because of the high switching charges from any Chicago elevator to the mill of 3½ to 4 cents, while the rail charge into Chicago is absorbed in transit on the product shipped out.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

No. 26725. E. Steen & Bro., Baltimore, Md., v. B. & O. Unreasonable rates, feed, Baltimore to Annapolis, Md., handled in transit at Baltimore in interstate commerce. Asks reparation.

No. 26741. Imperial Elevator Co., Minneapolis, Minn., v. G. N. Rates and charges in violation sections 1 and 3, flaxseed, Aneta, N. D., to Superior, Wis., as compared with rates via the direct route. Asks rates and waiver of collection of additional charges.

No. 26657. Bowersock Mills & Power Co., Lawrence, Kan., v. A. T. & S. F. Rates and charges in violation sections 1, 3 and 6, wheat, points in Kan. and Colo. to Lawrence, Kan., stored, milled and reshipped to interstate destinations. Competing millers at Topeka, Kan., and other Kan. points and Kansas City, Mo.—Kan., preferred. Asks reparation.

Fourth section application No. 15060. corn to New Orleans, La. By division 2. On further hearing, relief from the long and short haul part of the fourth section in connection with export and coastwise rates, corn, Havana, Ill., and related points to New Orleans, La., authorized in 198 I. C. C. 615, modified by supplemental fourth section order No. 11483, issued herein, so as to include rates from Peoria and Pekin, Ill., and related points.

Fourth section application No. 15152. dried beans and peas from western territory. By division 2. Parties to Boyd's I. C. C. No. A-2303, authorized, in fourth section order No. 11729, to establish rates, dried beans and peas, points in Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Utah, New Mexico,

Nevada, Oregon and Wyoming to destinations in Colorado, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, South Dakota and Wisconsin without observing the long and short haul part of section 4 subject to the 70, 50 and 33½ per cent circuitry limitations.

Tests of Railway Grain Scales

As a part of its railway track scale testing service the Bureau of Standards of the Department of Commerce has made the following report on railway track scales in grain service:

It is customary to consider as a separate group those railway track scales employed for weighing bulk grain in carload lots. This differentiation arises from the fact that a special tolerance, recommended by the Interstate Commerce Commission and requiring a higher grade of weighing performance than that fixed for other track scales, is applied by the Bureau.

During the past fiscal year tests were made of 58 railway track scales subject to the grain scale tolerance. The essential data are as follows:

Thirty-four scales, or 58.6%, were correct within the grain scale tolerance and 24 scales, or 41.4%, were incorrect.

The mean numerical per cent error for the entire number of scales was 0.13%, appreciably more than the tolerance value.

As has been repeatedly asserted, modern specification-type railway track scales, contemplated as equipment for grain weighing when the special grain scale tolerance was promulgated in connection with Docket 9009 of the Interstate Commerce Commission, have not in a very material degree replaced the lighter types of track scales at grain mills or elevators. In the principal terminal grain markets this deficiency in equipment is partially neutralized by the effectiveness of vigilant maintenance on the part of agencies supervising grain weighing. At outlying points where such supervision is lacking and where track scales are the prevailing facility for weighing grain, the effect of lack of supervision is apparent.

In the table which follows, there have been assembled the essential data on scales in grain weighing for the last eleven years.

RAILWAY TRACK SCALES IN GRAIN
WEIGHING SERVICE

Fiscal year	Number of scales tested	Within special grain scale tolerance		Not within special grain scale tolerance	
		No.	per cent	No.	per cent
1923....	32	2	6.2	30	93.8
1924....	89	31	34.8	58	65.2
1925....	82	34	41.5	48	58.5
1926....	90	37	41.1	53	58.9
1927....	67	26	38.8	41	61.2
1928....	54	32	59.2	22	40.8
1929....	97	54	55.7	43	44.3
1930....	47	22	46.8	25	53.2
1931....	97	51	52.6	46	47.4
1932....	72	46	63.9	26	36.1
1933....	58	34	58.6	24	41.4

To promote the sale of Canadian grain abroad an agency in London will be established by the Saskatchewan and Alberta wheat pools and Hallett, Carey & Swart under the management of David L. Smith, formerly foreign representative of the Canadian wheat pool.

National Industrial Traffic League Meeting

The annual meeting of the National Industrial Traffic League was held at New York Nov. 14 and 15.

The executive committee recommended that the proposed charge of \$1 for the issuance of each order B/L be opposed; that the fractional rule proposed by the carriers in ex parte 115 be opposed; that switching rates be left to individual interests who cared to testify.

H. D. Rhodehouse said that if the switching proposal were carried out it would mean an increase in some cases of 50 per cent, and in another from 80 cents to \$3.

W. R. Scott, sec'y and traffic manager of the Kansas City Board of Trade, moved that the special committee be directed to oppose proposed increases in reconsignment, diversion, weighing, lighterage, floatage, fabrication and other transit charges in full or so far as in the judgment of the committee was advisable in consideration of the general position of the League in the case. Adopted.

F. B. Townsend, of Minneapolis, protested against a committee of the League minimizing opposition to such increases by any compromise suggestions. He said he was going to oppose any increases and, in effect, he did not wish the League to come into the case, if it were coming in, on any other basis.

Mr. Fulbright moved that the League go on record at this time as not officially either opposing or advocating any particular increase in rates that were involved in Ex Parte 115. Adopted.

By a vote of 41 to 38 the recommendation of the highway committee was adopted, as follows: While the committee is not recommending at this time the adoption of any particular bill for enactment in the next congress, it favors reasonable and logical regulation of highway transportation for hire, both as to rates and services. . . .

F. S. Keiser, chairman of the inland waterways committee, recommended opposition to the Eastman waterway regulation bill, S. 3172, and the report was adopted.

A resolution against government ownership of railroads was adopted.

Officers elected are: Pres., F. M. Renshaw, Buffalo, N. Y.; vice pres., W. R. Scott, sec'y of the Kansas City Board of Trade; treas., R. W. Campbell, Chicago, Ill.

C. T. Vandover of Minneapolis was elected a regional vice pres.. Among the 75 directors elected were J. L. Bowlus, traffic manager of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange; C. A. Lahey, Chicago, Ill., and E. H. Hogueland, Kansas City, Mo.

W. H. Day was elected chairman and John Bingham, vice chairman, of the executive committee. The members of the executive committee elected by the board of directors are: J. P. Haynes, W. P. Libby, George Blair, H. D. Rhodehouse, M. M. Emmert, F. B. Townsend, J. L. Bowlus, C. R. Seal, J. A. Coakley, George Hichborn, John Bingham, A. J. Sevin, H. J. Wagner, J. S. Marvin, A. G. T. Moore, Hal Remington, F. A. Doebber, J. B. Coapstick, E. C. Nettles and F. S. Davis.

HESS
DIRECT HEAT DRIERS
FOR SHELLING GRAIN—EAR CORN FOR
NONE BETTER
HESS WARMING & VENTILATING COMPANY
1211 So. Western Avenue CHICAGO, ILLINOIS
HESS DRIER CO., LTD. 68 Higgins Ave. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Feedstuffs

Kansas City's millfeed futures market broke records Nov. 15 with sales of 4,300 tons.

Feed wheat is dutiable at 10% ad valorem and the local customs inspectors at port of entry, determine whether the wheat is so unfit for human consumption as to be classed feed wheat.

Dover, Del.—The quarterly bulletin of the State Board of Agriculture for the quarter ending June 30 publishes without comment the analyses of seeds and feeds found in the market.

The NRA has granted the code authority for the feed manufacturing industry an exemption from Administrative Order X-36, allowing the code authority to assess firms which manufacture feed, but whose principal line of business is not feed manufacturing.

Washington, D. C.—Officers elected at the recent annual meeting of the Feed Control Officials Ass'n are W. B. Griem, of Madison, Wis., pres.; C. E. Buchman, Topeka, Kan., vice pres.; L. E. Bopst, College Park, Md., sec'y and treas. G. L. Bidwell, Washington, D. C., and H. R. Kraybill, La Fayette, Ind., were elected to succeed themselves on the executive com'tee.

Jefferson City, Mo.—The Missouri Relief and Reconstruction Commission has purchased 200,000 tons of corn fodder, most of which will be shredded. One-third will be mixed with molasses, cottonseed meal, calcium carbonate and salt, as planned by L. S. Kleinschmidt, the commission's feed expert here. The farmers will be expected to pay for the feed, using federal loans if necessary.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle from stockyard markets into the eleven Corn Belt States dropped off sharply in October and the small movement in this month was in sharp contrast to the relatively large movement in the preceding three months. In all other years of the 16 for which records are available shipments in October were much larger than in September, but this year they were about the same as in September, but were nearly 35 percent smaller than in October, 1933, and the smallest for October in 16 years.—Buro of Agricultural Economics.

New York, N. Y.—In an illustrated talk Nov. 13 before the Ass'n of Cereal Chemists Dr. H. C. Sherman, Columbia University, made the observation that the more there is known about vitamins the less one should be concerned about them as a group. Each is specific in its nutritional action and no individual or combination can be substituted for another. Their inter-relationship is quite different from substitution and their nutritional action may have a very definite therapeutic value. Nutritional significance of vitamins A, C, and G, was emphasized.

Manhattan, Kan.—Russian thistle hay amounting to 400,000 tons has been harvested by Kansas farmers. All thistle hay should either be ground or moistened before it is fed. The grinding can be accomplished with any good roughage mill, or with any feed mill if the dry hay has first been run through a separator or combine. If not ground, the hay should be moistened from 10 to 12 hours before feeding. Water may be used alone, although from one-fourth to one-seventh of blackstrap molasses is sometimes added to increase palatability and feed value. Cattle receiving thistles as the only roughage in a maintenance ration must receive a grain supplement to balance the ration, observes J. W. Linn, Kansas State College extension service dairy specialist. He recommends the feeding of from 1 to 3 lbs. daily of corn chop, hominy feed, or bran.

Soybean Products in Good Demand

By DR. JOHN M. EVVARD, formerly of Iowa State College.

The grazing of soybeans is not now so popular a method of harvesting as it was a couple decades ago, but even at that probably about one-tenth of the acreage is still garnered as pasture, particularly in the southeastern states. The use of soybeans as a complementary crop to corn, the combination being ensiled, hogged down, or "sheeped off" is waning because the "combination corn-soybean crop" practice has not proven as profitable as once anticipated; on the other hand the harvesting of soybeans for seed has proven, relatively speaking, more and more profitable throughout the years.

Several million bushels of soybeans have been crushed for industrial and food uses in recent years. The ready cashability of the harvested seed is a fruitful factor in the stimulation of the soybean growing interest which has resulted in a marked expansion of soybean acreage in many states of the middle west, the east, and the south.

Soybean oil has gained much in market favor in the latest decade. The newer methods developed in late years for the processing and refining of soybean oil have resulted in a marked improvement of the oil qualities for specific purposes, whether that be in the manufacture of margarine, salad oil blends, mayonnaise, lard substitutes, candies, paints, varnishes, enamels, linoleum, oil cloth, soaps, printers ink or other "soybean oil carrying" products.

Southern Iowa Must Purchase Protein Supplements

The drouth has wrecked the balance of feed and livestock numbers in southern Iowa. This is apparent from a study of 200 farms in five primary drouth area counties made by J. A. Hopkins, Iowa State College agricultural economist, in co-operation with E. L. Cady, extension service economist.

Of the farms studied, 53 percent had 30 percent or less of the grain needed to carry their stock through the winter. No grain whatever on hand was reported by 18 percent of the farmers, and just enough to meet from 1 to 10 percent of their needs was reported by another 17 percent.

While at the other extreme 22 percent had more grain on hand than minimum requirements, some of the farmers were feeding cattle or hogs for market, which reduces their surplus available for purchase by their neighbors.

Estimating a ton of corn stover as equal to a half ton of clover or alfalfa hay in feeding value, 47 percent of the group of farmers had as much roughage as needed or more. Even so, 21 percent possessed not more than 50 percent of the needed roughage. And, too, likely the amount of corn fodder on hand is less than estimated in a good many cases, since it is deceptive in weight. Added to this is the uncertainty as to the feeding value of drouth-seared fodder, particularly when it is used as the sole feed.

The need for a rich protein feed such as cottonseed or linseed oilmeal to supplement the available roughage and grain to obtain better results is also apparent from the study. Only 8 percent of the farms had adequate protein supplements in the form of soybeans, alfalfa or soybean hay; 23 had a portion of the needed supplements; and the other 69 percent need to purchase their entire protein requirements.

Feed Located by Federal Agency

The Federal Livestock Feed Agency at Kansas City, Mo., has located over 162,000 carloads of hay and forage as the result of its first questionnaire.

These listings approximate over 2,000,000 tons and represent the holdings of 6,570 shippers. In detail the material is listed as follows: Alfalfa hay, 48,672 carloads; soybean hay, 4,810 cars; lespedeza hay, 5,943 cars; prairie hay, 12,757 cars; fodder and stover, 3,646 cars; all straw, 18,242 cars; Johnson grass, 3,132 cars; all other, 65,821 cars.

Of the total listings of 162,841 carloads, 5.6% or 9,029 cars are located in the group classified as the North Atlantic states; 18.7% or 30,358 cars in the East North Central states; 16.1% or 26,761 cars in the West North Central states; 1.4% or 2,301 cars in the South Atlantic states; 21% or 34,191 cars in the South Central states; 33.6% or 54,726 cars in the Western states and 3.4% or 5,475 cars in Canada.

Ground Fodder Goes Farther

A great deal of corn fodder and stover is being shredded or threshed this year in order to avoid wasting it and to make it go farther. If it is threshed or ground when its moisture content is too high, however, its feeding value will be greatly lessened by molding, cautions Rex Beresford, Iowa State College extension animal husbandman.

Experiments have shown that shredded fodder or stover will not keep if it contains much more than 20 per cent moisture at the time of shredding or threshing. A practical test is to take a stalk in the center of the shock and break it near the butt. If there is any perceptible moisture it is almost certain that the material will heat and mold, if shredded at that time.

Where fodder is being depended on for the main or only roughage, and even if the fodder supply is limited, it can be made to go considerably further for any sort of livestock by running it through a threshing machine or shredder—still further savings in the fodder can be made by grinding it.

The man who has a silage cutter can do no better than to run the fodder through the cutter adjusted so that the pieces will be not more than a half inch long. This method of preparing fodder is faster and it takes less power than shredding or threshing. It is a very satisfactory method of preparing the fodder. Although mature cattle will handle whole fodder satisfactorily with comparatively little waste if it is in condition, they usually require from a quarter to a third more of whole fodder than if it were shredded and from a third to a half more whole fodder than ground fodder to produce the same results.

It is a difficult matter to get calves or young cattle to eat enough fodder to do even reasonably well where it is fed whole, and they waste a much higher proportion of it than do older cattle. Shredding or grinding, of course, adds considerably to the cost of the feed, but where it is scarce it is probable that the fodder saved will more than pay for these costs when the price of additional roughage is considered, Mr. Beresford says.

Indianapolis, Ind.—The second annual National Poultry Exposition will be held Dec. 5 to 9 at the Indiana State Fair Grounds.

Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for March delivery:

		St. Louis		Kansas City	
		Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
Oct. 13	.....	24.05	26.00	22.25	25.50
Oct. 20	.....	24.40	26.75	22.65	25.75
Oct. 27	.....	24.20	26.25	22.60	25.75
Nov. 3	.....	25.25	26.65	23.35	26.70
Nov. 10	.....	25.40	27.00	23.20	26.25
Nov. 17	.....	26.70	28.75	24.50	27.90
Nov. 24	.....	26.00	28.90	23.90	28.75

Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The world's championship in egg-laying is claimed for the past year by Lady May, White Leghorn hen owned by Mrs. R. E. Carley. The hen has laid 359 eggs in 365 days, a record surpassed only by a New Zealand Black Orpington in 1930.—F. K. H.

Chicago, Ill.—L. A. Thomas and W. N. Jones became the general manager and sales manager, respectively, of Vitality Mills, Chicago, effective Nov. 15. Prior to this connection Mr. Thomas was manager of the Michigan Farm Bureau Service Corp. for eight years. Mr. Jones leaves a long connection with Harold Abbott, of the Abbott Feed Co., prior to which they worked together in the feed department of Albert Dickinson Co.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 17.—The number of hens and pullets of laying age in farm flocks belonging to Crop Reporters on Nov. 1, 1934, averaged 69.6 per farm, compared with 73.8 Nov. 1, 1933, and a 5-year November average of 78.0 for the years 1927-1931. Layings per farm flock, which reflect the trend of total production of eggs, averaged on November 1 this year 12.6 eggs, compared with 12.1 eggs last year, 12.9 two years ago, and 13.7 for the November 5-year average.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Boston, Mass.—New stimulus is given grain and feed consumption by decision of the Massachusetts State College, at Amherst, to give a nine weeks' course in poultry raising. The course started Nov. 19 and ends Feb. 1, according to Roland H. Verbeck, director of short courses. Designed especially for the poultrymen, the courses are scheduled so that the student can return to his plant before the incubating season starts. Courses include laboratory work, and theoretical training in brooding, feeding, incubation, judging, housing, marketing, diseases, etc.—L. V. S.

Sioux City, Ia.—Unfair competition in the sale of crushed shell used as a poultry food is prohibited in an order to cease and desist issued by the Federal Trade Commission against Southern Crushed Shell Co., of Sioux City, dealer in crushed fresh water mussel shell for use in chicken feed. The respondent is directed to cease using the word "oyster" in advertisements or on containers to represent its crushed shell product unless it be composed entirely of the crushed shell of the oyster or unless, when it is composed only partially of oyster shell, the word "oyster" be accompanied by accurate description of the other ingredients. Falsely advertising that the Government or any university, college, corporation or firm has analyzed or made comparative tests of the respondent's product or recommended its use, is also prohibited in the order.



Grit for Birds Must Be Hard

With birds which subsist on a completely vegetarian diet the consumption of grit may become life-essential. Mud-hens, for instance, will fly many miles to satisfy the need for hard grit without which they cannot live. Conversely, the meat-eating birds, such as buzzards and vultures, require little or no grit. Birds of the same species have much more grit in the gizzard when on a straight vegetarian diet than when on a mixed diet. There is much other evidence indicating that the character of a vegetarian diet is the biologic reason for the intake of grit.

The desired mechanical function can only be accomplished by a hard, insoluble grit, such as granite, flint or quartz. Limestone grits are soft and readily dissolved by the digestive juices. Hence, neither limestone grits nor oyster shell can fulfill the mechanical functions of hard, insoluble grit. Actual tests show that limestone grit or oyster shell dissolve quite readily in a 0.3 per cent solution of hydrochloric acid, which corresponds with the normal concentration of this acid in the gastric juices of the fowl.

Feed represents the largest single cost item in the production of poultry and eggs. The informed poultry keeper knows that he cannot reduce the feed bill profitably by skimping on the quality or quantity of the feed, but he can insure the most efficient use of the feed by equipping his birds with an effective substitute for the proverbial missing chicken's teeth. Hard, insoluble grit is an indispensable feature of economic poultry production.

Is Egg Production Profitable Today?

By PAUL G. RILEY, formerly professor Poultry Extension, Purdue University

In comparing egg prices and feed prices this year as against last year, the situation is relatively in favor of the poultryman this year. In other words, the poultryman has a better opportunity of producing profit on his flock this year than last year. One factor, however, that will control the profit to be made and that factor is percentage of production. How many eggs is the poultryman getting from his flock?

The entire answer to profit in egg production lies in the answer to the question—"How many eggs are you getting?"

One hundred hens (in high egg production) will eat 24 lb. feed per day.

Grain costs, \$1.50 to \$2.20 per cwt.; egg mash, \$2.20 to \$2.75 per cwt.; prices depending on local conditions and quality of feed used.

Cost of feeding 100 hens per day is 42c to 54c. Consequently, 20% egg production gives a feed cost of 25c to 32c to produce 1 dozen eggs; 40% egg production gives a feed cost of 13c to 17c to produce 1 dozen eggs; 60% egg production gives a feed cost of 8.5c to 10.8c to produce 1 dozen eggs.

With a high egg production, the number of cents per each dozen eggs sold is likely to be greater, based on present and future egg prices than in previous years but the poultryman getting poor egg production is certain to sustain a loss.

Memphis Cottonseed Meal Market

Memphis, Tenn.—There has been little change in cottonseed meal during the past week the market holding relatively steady with prices 5c to 15c lower excepting November which liquidated at \$37.00 or 25c higher. Very few contracts have come out of a hedging character as cash handlers have confined their operations mostly to that of a hand-to-mouth character due to an indifferent consuming demand.

Cottonseed prices are about unchanged for the week. Season's highs were made on the 19th when \$50.00 was bid for May. The higher prices proved the means of bringing out some offers with December selling at \$47.25. Trading, however, has been dull and quiet.

The Poultry and Egg Outlook for 1935

The outlook for poultrymen during the coming winter and spring is rather favorable to those in a position to retain and feed their layers. The high price and scarcity of grain is forcing a drastic reduction in numbers of live-stock including poultry, especially in the badly damaged drought areas. Supplies of both eggs and poultry will be relatively short until next summer when the chickens of next year's hatching begin to affect supplies, and prices of poultry products may be expected to continue at seasonally high levels until that time. The total number of hens and all pullets on Oct. 1 this year was about 7 per cent below the number on that date in 1933 and about 11 per cent below the number in 1930 which was close to the high record. Farmers have been keeping as many of their hens and pullets as possible, but there has been a heavy early marketing of the young males. A further reduction in the laying flocks below numbers last year seems probable, the

HAVE YOUR FEEDS ANALYZED

Know That They Are Right

Protein, Fat and Fibre of Feeds and Grains Analyzed at Low Cost.

RUNYON Certificates of Analysis help sell feeds.

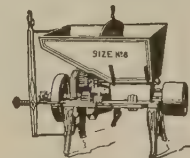
Send in Your Samples Now.

Runyon Testing Laboratories
1106 Board of Trade Bldg. Chicago, Ill.

BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

"COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

Practical Poultry Farming

By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 28 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

extent depending upon relative prices of feed and poultry products this fall and winter.

Egg production has been and will continue to be, materially less than last year and considerably below the 5-year average, with probable further relative decreases this winter and next spring somewhat in line with expected further reduction in relative numbers of laying stock.

The Oct. 15 price index of feed for poultry stood at 86 this year, compared with 51 in 1933 and with 31 in 1932, on the basis of prices in the post war years 1927-1931. On the basis of October prewar prices this year's October feed price index stood at 114, against 67 last year. Feed prices during the winter will no doubt continue high.

New Trade-Marks for Feedstuffs

The Buckeye Cotton Oil Co., Cincinnati, O., has registered the word "Buckeye" as trade-mark No. 348,312 for cottonseed meal.

The Albers Bros. Milling Co., Portland, Ore., has registered the words "Proven Paks-N-Mash" as trade-mark No. 350,780 for poultry feed.

The New Orleans Grain & Feed Co., New Orleans, La., has registered the words "Golden Calf" over a circle containing the representation of a calf, as trade-mark No. 355,896 for brewer's grain.

Spratt's Patent (America), Ltd., London, England, and Newark, N. J., has registered the letters "FED-O-RED" as trade-mark No. 354,007 for bird food.

The Animal Foods Co., doing business as Hi-Test Products Co., San Jose, Cal., has registered the word "guardian" as trade-mark No. 354,884 for canned dog and cat food.

The Eastern States Farmers Exchange, West Springfield, Mass., has registered the words "Eastern States Co-operative" on a horse-shoe design as trade-mark No. 346,155 for feed for livestock and poultry.

The Kraft-Phenix Cheese Corporation, Chicago, Ill., has registered the letters "G-AN-EN" as trade-mark No. 354,044 for animal food ingredient of high vitamin G potency combined with an enzymic material.

Dry Molasses Feed

Guy Leonard, a chemist of Baltimore, Md., has worked out a process of making a molasses feed that remains permanently dry.

The mixture of cottonseed or cornmeal with molasses is heated to boil out the water, after which the powdery grains are coated with oil as soon as cooled to prevent absorption of moisture from the air.

The material as finished is in the form of small brown cakes formed by pressure, or may be in a crumbly form for mixing with other feed ingredients.

Hay Indispensable in the Ration

By CHAS. STAFF

Hay has a place in the ration of the dairy cow that cannot be entirely and completely filled satisfactorily by any other commodity. Dried beet pulp can be used as a partial substitute for hay, but I have always been emphatic in stating that it should replace hay only to the extent of one-half the normal hay requirements of the cow. Cornstalks may also be used for one-half of the hay requirements. In some sections oat straw or wheat straw is also used in that way, but I would strongly urge all feed dealers to recommend to their customers to be sure and have some hay in the daily ration of their cattle no matter how high priced or how hard to get. This hay need not be alfalfa hay or clover hay; it can be timothy hay or prairie hay, or any assortment of grasses.

Hay is one of the comparatively few sources of vitamin A available to cattle, and vitamin A is essential for dairy cows as well as for other animals. To conserve the vitamin A factor in hay it should not be long exposed to sunshine after cutting.

Alfalfa Molasses Meal for Lambs

Alfalfa molasses meal that was 50 per cent cane molasses and 50 per cent alfalfa meal was fed to lambs at the Nebraska Experiment Station during three winters. It was found in these trials that, while alfalfa molasses meal did not improve the appetites of the lambs, adding a small amount of it to a corn and alfalfa hay ration increased the gains 6 per cent. Practically the same results were obtained where alfalfa molasses meal was added to a ration of shelled corn, corn silage, and alfalfa hay.

A fourth trial during the winter revealed that when fed in conjunction with shelled corn and alfalfa hay, the replacement value of a pound of alfalfa molasses meal decreased as the amount of this feed increased. In this trial it seemed to serve primarily as a substitute for the alfalfa hay in producing gain.

Fox reported a fifth trial in which the addition of approximately one-half pound of alfalfa molasses meal, containing 30 per cent cane molasses, to a shelled corn, linseed meal, and alfalfa hay ration caused the lambs to consume more feed and make larger and more economical gains. He also found that cracked corn produced better results than shelled corn when fed in conjunction with linseed meal and alfalfa molasses meal. The lambs fed ground ear corn, on the other hand, made materially smaller gain than did those fed cracked corn.

Ground Barley v. Shelled Corn

By W. H. PETERS, University of Minnesota Farm, St. Paul

Steers in lot 3, fed a ration of shelled corn, linseed meal, alfalfa hay, and corn silage, had an advantage over lot 1, fed ground barley, linseed meal, alfalfa hay, and corn silage, from practically every standpoint. The steers in lot 3 gained faster, made cheaper gains, sold at a higher price per pound, and returned a considerably larger profit than those of lot 1. It should be noted, however, that lot 3 required a few more pounds of shelled corn per 100 pounds of gain than lot 1 required of ground barley, and that lot 1 required a little more linseed meal, alfalfa hay, and corn silage than did lot 3.

This may be accounted for by several known differences between shelled corn and ground barley and by the method of feeding the grain in this trial. Shelled corn is heavier and more concentrated than ground barley and cattle can readily eat more of it than of the ground barley. Shelled corn is also more palatable to cattle than ground barley, and as each lot of cattle had an opportunity to eat about as much grain as they liked, it was but natural that those eating shelled corn would eat more than those eating ground barley.

The corn fed in this trial contained about 5 per cent more moisture than the barley. That difference would also tend to stimulate the consumption of a greater number of pounds of corn than of barley. There are some other differences in the composition of shelled corn and ground barley. Barley contains about 2 per cent more protein than corn, 2.5 per cent more fiber, and 3 per cent less fat. These differences just about balance one another but, because of the higher fat content of corn, it usually has a very slight advantage over barley as a fattening feed. Had the corn been limited to the same number of pounds per day as of barley eaten by the barley-fed cattle, unquestionably

less corn and more of the other feeds would have been consumed per 100 pounds gain in the corn-fed lot. This has been demonstrated in previous trials at this experiment station.

Because of the bulk, lightweight, and low palatability of the ground barley, it limits consumption and, in all probability, the way to get the cheapest gains from ground barley is to full-feed it, while the way to get the cheapest gains from shelled corn is to limit it to 85 per cent of a full feed or approximately 1.6 pounds of shelled corn per 100 pounds live weight of cattle per day.

Inert Ingredients

The Ass'n of Feed Control Officials at its recent annual meeting at Washington adopted the following regulation on inert ingredients to replace the present Regulation XIII:

Regulation XIII. Inert mineral matter and charcoal in feeds. In the case of feeds containing inert grit, other added inert mineral matter, or charcoal, the words "with grit," "with charcoal," etc., must occur in the brand name and in the statement of ingredients the kind and amount of grit or other added matter, charcoal, etc., must be given; provided that not more than a total of 5% of grit, charcoal, and/or other such mineral or other inert ingredients may be present in any feed other than in the so-called mineral feed mixtures. Inert materials are materials that do not contribute dietary factors.

Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

Use more of it—it's healthful



THE DENVER ALFALFA
MILLING & PRODUCTS CO.
Merchants Exchange ST. LOUIS LAMAR, COLO.

Poultry Production

by Lippincott and Card

(5th Edition—Revised)

Every elevator that grinds and mixes poultry feeds needs this new, quick-reference volume, devoted to practical management of poultry enterprises. Prepared by noted authorities, it includes 238 illustrations. Considers culling, prevention and cure of diseases, incubation, brooding, housing, ventilation, etc., and gives 63 pages to selection and compounding of feeds, to feeding methods and the nutrient requirements of poultry.

Bound in cloth, 723 pages, fully cross indexed. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.



Corn Gluten Feed, Corn Oil Cake Meal,

Brewers' Dried Grains

Malt Sprouts

ANHEUSER-BUSCH

ST. LOUIS

Manufacturers Relations with Control Officials

FROM ADDRESS BY C. A. CODDINGTON, PRES.
AMERICAN FEED MFRS. ASS'N, BEFORE ASS'N
OF AMERICAN FEED CONTROL OFFICIALS.

BATCH MIXING.—In his address, Mr. Bopst stressed the necessity for the regulation of the small mixer, commonly called the batch mixer. We understand that the com'ite working on the uniform feed law have discussed this subject at length and are developing a plan to require these mixers to be licensed and subject to the control of your various state officials just as is the distribution of standard brands by the larger manufacturers. We sincerely hope that your association will see fit to support your com'ite's point of view. I feel certain that the members of the industry will be glad to give you their support.

The present feed laws, which do not require the licensing or taxing of mixtures made on the consumer's formula, leave a very large loophole for evasions and violations, and it is almost impossible for you to block up these holes. If the feed laws were uniform in application to all mixed feeds, it not only would be easier to enforce the statutes, but would be fairer to every one concerned, including the consumer. It would eliminate some of the abuses of wildcat mixing, and would give your officials a very much better opportunity to protect your constituents against fraud and ignorance. The burden of policing would be somewhat heavier on your various departments, but I believe the cost of this additional work would readily be covered by the increased compensation from the larger volume of feeds supporting the service.

VITAMIN POTENCY.—As illustrative of some of the problems, one has only to think of that in connection with vitamin D potency. Vitamin D carriers have been included in mixed feeds for a number of years, but it was not until 1933 that you gentlemen agreed upon a proper description of a carrier. We hope that the description as finally agreed upon will become uniformly accepted by all of you. However, there still remains the establishment of an adequate check for vitamin potency in mixed feeds offered for sale in all states which will result in protection to the consumer against fraud and will also protect the business of the scrupulous manufacturer against the unscrupulous.

LIAISON COM'ITE.—It occurs to your speaker that it might be possible for the feed manufacturers to work more intelligently with you thru the appointment of a com'ite of experts from the industry with whom you might discuss the technical problems involved when a case arises that requires discussion and upon which there can be honest differences of opinion. Such a com'ite might function to represent the industry and when science presents us some new problems which involve registration and protection to the consumer, it might save a great deal of time and confusion both to the feed control official and the industry if such a problem were threshed out by a com'ite from your association and one from ours. The common solution could then be broadcast to both associations.

If this thought impresses your organization as having value, we shall be glad, upon your suggestion, to appoint a com'ite composed of these technically trained men with a view to co-operating with you in the solution of these mutual problems or in presenting for your consideration the industry's point of view with reference to any such problems.

The speculator formerly took the cotton from the cotton grower when the grower did not desire to carry it. The grower got his money and the speculator got a risk. Looking back over the years leading up to the great depression we somehow get the notion that the cotton grower was far better off when the speculator was ready to assume his burden than he is today under the wing of government.—*Cotton Trade Journal.*

Carrying Stock Over Winter

Altho feed may be short there is a limit on how far feed allowances can be cut down, warns Prof. W. H. Peters, of University Farm, Minnesota.

Idle horses, 2 years old or more and beef cattle or sheep one year or older may be wintered through one winter on roughage alone, providing that a reasonable amount of this roughage is of high quality, such as alfalfa, sweet clover or soybean hay, and that the animals are also allowed as much as they will eat of lower grade roughages, such as timothy or prairie hay, corn silage, corn fodder or stover, sorghum fodder, slough hay, oats or barley straw, millet, Sudan or Russian thistle hay.

The amounts of the high grade roughage needed will be from 3 to 5 pounds a day for each horse, 3 to 8 pounds a day for each head of cattle, and about 1 pound a day for sheep. If only low grade roughages are available, feed them abundantly, along with corn gluten meal or soybean oilmeal, one-fifth pound a day per sheep, and 1 pound per day for horses or cattle. Salt should be provided liberally and it will be desirable to provide animal feed bone-meal, or a mixture of one-half bonemeal and one-half limestone.

Feed Prices

The Cereal By-Products Co., on Nov. 26 quoted the following prices on feeds, meals, ingredients and supplements, per ton, in carload lots. Quotations on millfeeds to points east of Chicago are made on delivered basis.

Mill Feeds		Ship-	Chi-	Pitts-
	Packed	ment	cago	burgh
Standard bran	100s	Prompt	26.00	....
Standard bran	100s	Dec.	26.25	....
Pure bran	100s	Prompt	26.00	....
Pure bran	100s	Dec.	26.25	....
Standard midds	100s	Prompt	28.25	....
Standard midds	100s	Dec.	28.25	....
Rye midds	100s	Prompt	24.25	....
Flour midds spring.....	100s	Prompt	31.50	....
Red dog	100s	Prompt	33.25	....

Concentrates		Immed.	Nov.	Dec.
37% O. P. linseed meal.....	100s	Immed.	41.50	45.40
34% O. P. linseed meal.....	100s	Immed.	41.50	45.40
30% oil meal	100s	Immed.	36.50	40.40
41% Soybean oil meal.....	100s	Immed.	39.20	42.10
41% Cottonseed meal.....	100s	Im.	Nov.43.10	43.40
43% Cottonseed meal.....	100s	Im.	Nov.45.10	45.40

Alfalfa Meal		Im.	Dec.	Nov.	10.10
Bevee — (Pecos 20% leaf)	100s	Im.	Dec.35.50	39.40	
Velvet — (Pecos 17% leaf)	100s	Im.	Dec.33.50	37.40	
Pecos special — (choice fine)	100s	Im.	Dec.30.50	29.90	
No. 1 medium alfalfa meal	100s	Im.	Dec.30.20	29.90	
No. 2 medium alfalfa meal	100s	Im.	Dec.27.70	27.40	

Cereal Products		Immed.	Nov.	Dec.
Table grade oat products	100s	Immed.	76.80	80.60
Whole rolled barley.....	100s	Immed.	43.50	47.30
Rolled hulled barley.....	100s	Immed.	53.00	56.80
Fine ground fd'g oat meal	100s	Immed.	44.00	47.80
Reground oat feed.....	100s	Prompt	17.50	21.30
Unground oat hulls.....	sacked	Prompt	18.50	22.30

Corn By-Products		White	Spot
White hominy feed.....	100s	Prompt	33.50 37.30

Miscellaneous		Prompt	Nov.	Dec.
Malt sprouts standard	sacked	Prompt	25.50	29.30
Corn distillers grains 28%	100s	Immed.	....	....
Dried brewers grains	sacked	Prompt	30.50	34.30
Buckwheat recleaned.....	100s	Prompt	1.30	....
Dried buttermilk.....	100s	Per cwt.	3.75	....
Dried skim milk.....	100s	Per cwt.	3.65	....
Blackstrap molasses.....	bulk	Spot Dec.	....	....

7c f. o. b. New Orleans

Over 1,400,000 loans aggregating more than \$1,960,000,000 were made to farmers from the organization of the Farm Credit Administration to the middle of October. Applications for loans are only one-third as many as at the peak a year ago. About 430,000 crop and feed loans of \$40,000,000 have been made since June 1, 1933. In the drouth area 197,000 feed and forage loans have been made amounting to \$20,000,000.

Concentrates for Oat Hay and Silage

For a 1,000-pound cow, producing 40 pounds of 4½ per cent milk, use 19 pounds of concentrate. With 5 pounds of oat hay and 30 pounds of silage, we will need 8 pounds of corn, 8 pounds of ground oats and 3 pounds of cottonseed meal. A 1,000-pound cow will require 30 pounds of silage, 5 pounds of oat hay, and 4 pounds of grain for body upkeep. The other 15 pounds of grain will be needed to produce the 40 pounds of milk. This same cow producing only 20 pounds of 4½ per cent milk would need 11½ pounds of grain.

If desired, the corn in the above ration might be replaced by barley or wheat, and the oats by bran. Linseed-oil meal, or corn gluten meal, might be used instead of cottonseed meal.

The code of the lumber industry and the NIRA both were held unconstitutional Oct. 31 by Judge W. I. Grubb of the U. S. District Court at Birmingham, Ala. The government will appeal to the U. S. Supreme Court in the hope of getting a decision before the law expires next June.

HAY Shipped Anywhere Immediately
Timothy—Clover—Alfalfa
Write or Wire for Delivered Prices
The HARRY D. GATES Co.
JACKSON, MICH.

Donahue-Stratton Co.
MILWAUKEE
GRAIN & FEED
Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

ANALYSIS of FEEDS
Complete \$5 Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates.
Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each
Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes.
SECURITY TESTING LABORATORY
Medical Arts Bldg. Burlington, Iowa

What Do You Need in Preparing Feeds?

Check below the items in which you are interested and mail to Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, and information on where to get what you want will be immediately sent you.

Attrition mills	Iron oxide
Alfalfa meal	Kelp
Beet pulp	Limestone
Blood, dried	Linseed meal, cake
Bone meal	Meat meal, scrap
Brewer's dried grains	Mill feeds
Buttermilk, dried, semi-solid	Minerals
Calcium, carbonate, phosphate	Mineral Mixtures
Cocanut oil meal	Molasses
Cod liver oil	Oyster shell, crushed
Charcoal	Peanut meal
Commercial feeds	Peat moss
Corn germ meal	Phosphates, rock
Cottonseed meal, cake	Potassium iodide
Dog food	Poultry grits
Feed mixers	Rabbit feed
Feed concentrates	Salt
Percentage feeders	Sardine oil
Fish meal	Screenings
Formulas	Sesame meal
Gluten, feed, meal	Skim milk, dried
Hammer mills	Soybean, meal
Iodine	Tankage
	Vegetable oil
	Yeast for feeding

Information Bureau
GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Beware of Soft Pork Production

By DR. JOHN M. EVVARD, formerly professor animal husbandry Iowa State College.

Hogs that kill out soft in the hands of the packer are a big problem, a bigger problem than a decade ago simply because there are now so many more of such undesirable or "soft" hogs coming to the market. This is particularly true in certain sections of the corn belt wherein soybean seeds, available on the farm, are being heavily fed as a supplement to the farm grains in order to avoid a cash outlay for protein balancers.

It is naturally a great temporary temptation to the soybean grower, who is also a hog producer, to use his own handy and available soybean seed to the limit in hog feeding. This seed is fed along with a good mineral mixture, which is always essential for the most profitable results when soybeans are being fed to balance the farm grains and concentrates, such as corn, barley, wheat, rye, soybean seed and their kind.

There isn't any question but what swine make very good daily gains with a reasonable feed outlay per hundred pounds of gain when soybean seed is rightly fed. The soybeans yield a much better nutritional effect, as measured in rapidity of gains in feed requirements and the health of the herd, when thoroughly cooked, boiled or roasted; but the "bogey in the woodpile" is always a threat, the soft hog production hazard.

Every soft hog that is produced and sent to market is a drag on the whole hog raising and packing industry. This is true even tho the buyer knows not about the soft lard and fat under that pig's hide, paying a "hard basis" price for the animal. Some packers have learned from their records of "kill" and "sources of the butchered hogs" to place a discriminatory cut in price on the hogs offered from certain geographical shipping points—points which have in the past been marketing an increasing number of soft hogs.

Many regions in the concentrated peanut growing areas of the southland suffer a severe price cut per cwt. because of the "off quality" of the hogs offered—hogs fattened on the oily "soft pork" producing nuts. Likewise many soybean growing sections are creating a bad "hog quality" reputation—from the soft pork standpoint—for themselves and their community neighbors. The whole soft pork problem is a most serious and perplexing one but its solution, essential to a progressive American hog industry, must be faced resolutely and intelligently.

Professor C. C. Culbertson, noted expert of the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, recently wrote: "The swine feeder who intends to use natural soybeans in his feeding operations should do so very cautiously." All progressive station workers agree with Professor Culbertson; their tests demonstrate that he is right.

Soybean oil meal, manufactured from sound beans thru thoro cooking, grinding and oil extracting methods, produces hard pork of quality, the hogs selling for near top prices. The oil extraction makes the difference. Growing and fattening pigs fed on a "satisfactory hardening ration" may be easily and quickly made soft simply by feeding them a sufficiency of soybean oil for a couple of months or so.

Emphatically, we say to soybean and hog producers everywhere: "Beware of the soft pork hazard induced by feeding natural soybeans." Yea, with all our strength we shout from the highest house-tops this fundamental warning.

Under the proposed amendment to the code of the Flour Milling Industry no male plant employees shall be paid less than the following rates: In cities of over 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade areas thereof, 45c per hour; in cities of between 250,000 and 500,000 population, or in the immediate trade areas thereof, 42½c per hour; in places of between 2,500 and 250,000 population, or in the immediate trade areas thereof, 40c per hour, and elsewhere 37½c per hour.

Dried Buttermilk for Pigs

The objects of this experiment were to determine the comparative value and efficiency of meat meal tankage, dried buttermilk and various combinations of these feeds on health, gains, feed requirements, water consumption, time required to reach 225 pounds average weight and other factors, when these protein feeds were self-fed along with shelled corn to growing and fattening pigs in dry lots.

All lots receiving dried buttermilk, with the exception of lot 11, made greater gains than did the primary check lot, 1. The difference in average daily gain was small, practically two-tenths of a pound (0.19 lb.) between the largest and least gaining lots.

Lot XII receiving both tankage and dried buttermilk self-fed, free-choice style, made the greatest daily gain, 1.45 pounds per pig per day. The pigs' appetite evidently was a reliable indication of bodily (nutritional) needs. Lot VI, getting the half and half tankage and dried buttermilk mixture, was a close second with a daily gain of 1.44 pounds per pig. The average daily gain in the other lots varied from 1.26 pounds per pig in lots I (primary check—tankage supplement) and II (10 per cent dried buttermilk and 90 per cent tankage) to 1.43 pounds per pig in lot IX (fed 80 pounds dried buttermilk and 20 pounds tankage mixture). The addition of dried buttermilk to a corn and tankage ration increased the daily gains in every case but one. In the one exception (lot II) the percentage of dried buttermilk in the supplement was only 10 per cent.

The group averages indicate even more clearly the increased daily gains obtained where dried buttermilk was added to the ration.

Rapid Gains With Buttermilk.—Small amounts of dried buttermilk apparently had little effect in increasing the daily gain, but as the dried buttermilk allowance increased the favorable effect was quite noticeable. Group B (20 per cent dried buttermilk) increased in gains only 0.02 pound over the check lot fed tankage as the sole protein supplement, while groups C (50 per cent), D (80 per cent), and E (100 per cent or all dried buttermilk) show an average increase of practically 0.12 pound. The pigs of group F, the group making the greatest average daily gain, consumed 90.89 per cent of supplement as dried buttermilk; they show an increase of 0.19 pound. The tests demonstrate clearly that the higher the proportion of dried buttermilk and the lower the proportion of tankage, the more rapid were the gains.

Average Daily Feed Consumed.—The greatest average daily corn consumption per pig was in lot VI, which received a mixture of 50 per cent tankage and 50 per cent dried buttermilk in addition to shelled corn. On the other hand, the least corn was consumed daily in lot IV (tankage 70-dried buttermilk 30). Less corn was consumed daily in lot I, which received only tankage as the sole supplement. In studying these daily feed consumption figures it must be borne in mind that the pigs which received dried buttermilk (alone or mixed with tankage) took fewer days of feeding to reach the 225-pound weight, than did the straight tankage-fed animals. Consequently, the feed requirement per hundred pounds of gain made is an important consideration.

In general the lots receiving dried buttermilk consumed, daily, more shelled corn than did the check lot which received only tankage as the supplement (see table IV for data on the lot groupings).

Supplement Consumed.—Lots X and XII that received, respectively, the near-maximum and maximum of dried buttermilk consumed the most supplement daily, an average of 1.22 pounds per pig. All lots receiving dried buttermilk ate more total supplement than did the check lot fed tankage. This was to be expected inasmuch as the pigs would have to eat more dried buttermilk than tankage in order to obtain approximately the same amount of protein, provided these proteins were of similar

efficiency. The crude proteins of buttermilk, however, are considered to be somewhat more efficient than those of tankage in balancing corn proteins, and the pigs required less total protein per unit of gain when dried buttermilk was added to the ration than when tankage was fed alone.

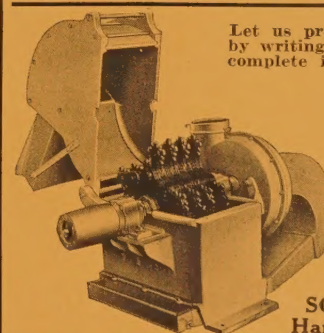
The meat meal tankage fed carried 59.81 per cent crude protein as compared with 29.02 per cent in the buttermilk powder. On this basis, it takes 206 pounds of dried buttermilk to provide as much crude protein as is in 100 pounds of meat meal tankage.

The most total feed was consumed per head daily by lot VI (dried buttermilk 50-tankage 50), 5.45 pounds as compared to 4.71 pounds in the case of the check lot, lot I (tankage). The daily range in feed consumed, however, was not great altho with but one exception all lots receiving dried buttermilk ate more total feed daily (but for fewer days) than did the check lot. Apparently the dried buttermilk stimulated appetite, feed consumption, feed assimilation, and transformation of nutrients to bodily tissues.—Iowa Bull. 278.

**Alfalfa and Prairie Hay,
Grain and Feeds of All Kinds
CARLOTS OR LESS
Acme Hay & Mill Feed Co.
Phone 5-5025 Sioux City, Iowa**

Will OUTGRIND and OUT-WEAR Any Other Mill

"NOT A BOAST BUT A PROMISE"



Let us prove it to you by writing us today for complete information.

Simple Foolproof Rugged

The SCHUTTE Hammer Mill

**Schutte Pulverizer Corp.
621 Eggert Road Buffalo, N. Y.**

Also manufacturers of Schutte Cost-Reducing parts for your present Hammermill—write for our free circular describing them.

Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

infestation ended

SAFELY- SURELY- CHEAPLY

The grain industries' long war against insect damage has taken a toll of human life. Proxate came to the fore, after its announcement a year ago, as a fumigant non-poisonous to human life — non-inflammable—and fire extinguishing—a preventative of dust explosions—officially recognized through its listings by Underwriters' Laboratories, and the National Safety Council.

Proxate kills eggs and larvae as well as adult insects. Four years of tests and cooperative work with the Crop Protection Institute preceded its introduction to the industry. Its action was determined to be both sure and quick. In practice it is applied one day and full results obtained by the next. This means an important saving in time by non-interference with regular work.

Low cost in proportion to its effectiveness is Proxate's final recommendation to owners and superintendents of grain elevators, seed men, food products manufacturers and distributors. Once its economy and safety are appreciated it becomes a great extra value that Proxate actually *sweetens and aerates grain* to improve its condition. Write for full details.

The **LIQUID CARBONIC CORPORATION**

3100 S. KEDZIE AVE.

CHICAGO, ILL.



SPONTANEOUS IGNITION

**OCCURS FROM IMPROPER
STORAGE OF:**

**BREWERS' GRAINS
DISTILLERS' GRAINS
MIXED DAIRY FEEDS
CORN GLUTEN
HAY**

A feed mill in Ohio just burned from spontaneous ignition of brewers' grains. The fire department was standing by while attempt was being made to move the grain, but the fire got beyond control.

**ASK YOUR INSURANCE OFFICE FOR
INSTRUCTIONS ON STORAGE
AND HANDLING.**

**Association of Mill and Elevator
Mutual Insurance Companies
230 East Ohio Street
Chicago, Illinois**

**Have You
Seed For Sale?**

**Do You Wish
To Buy Seed?**

**See our "Seeds For Sale—
Wanted" Department
This Number.**